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GOVERNMENT SEEKS TALKS WITH U.S. ON STEEL IMPORTS

OW291225 Tokyo KYODO in English 1123 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo, July 29 KYODO -- The government Friday instructed the permanent Japanese delegation to international organizations in Geneva to propose to the United States bilateral talks on the latter's recent measures to curb specialty steel imports.

Officials said the two nations were expected to begin the talks under Article 29 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) -- the so-called safeguard clause -- in Geneva in the second week of August.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan decided early this month to impose a series of restrictions on imports of stainless steel and other specialty steel from foreign countries to help the ailing U.S. steel industry. The measure is mainly aimed at restricting specialty steel imports from Europe but as Japan is also involved, the government has been considering taking countermeasures. The European Community Commission and the U.S. Government began bilateral talks on the issue in Geneva Thursday.

DEFENSE AGENCY 'DISTRESSED' BY U.S. FUNDING REQUEST

OW310847 Tokyo KYODO in English 0829 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo, July 31 KYODO -- The Defense Agency is distressed over apparent U.S. demand that Japan share a greater burden of the cost of deploying U.S. F-16 fighters at Misawa Air Base, Aomori Prefecture in northern Japan, agency sources said Sunday.

The U.S. Senate has virtually withheld funds for facilities at Misawa to accommodate the F-16s in a move seen as a signal to Japan to spend more on maintenance of U.S. forces in Japan.

Agency officials said the issue is likely to be a central topic at Japan-U.S. defense summit talks to be held in Washington late August. The United States sought Japan to shoulder \$275 million (¥66 billion), about three-fourths of total cost of deploying F-16 fighters at Misawa starting in autumn 1985. Japan may have to make special budgetary appropriations for the F-16 program to parry U.S. pressures to Japan's increased defense spending, the sources said.

The deployment of F-16 fighters at Misawa was decided last autumn in a move to recover military balance against Soviet military buildup in the Far East. The U.S. forces plan to deploy two squadrons of F-16 fighters, altogether 48 at Misawa between 1985 and 1988. Japan will build about 1,000 housing units for 3,500 U.S. servicemen and their families and related facilities, starting with 250 houses and two or three barracks in fiscal 1985.

As expenditures for facilities for U.S. forces stationed in Japan, ¥43.9 billion (\$183 million) has been appropriated in the fiscal 1983 budget, up about 20 percent over the previous fiscal budget. The United States has asked Japan to earmark over ¥10 billion (\$42 million) for F-16 related costs in fiscal 1984 budget. The request puts a strain on Japan, for complying with it could affect Japan's frontline equipment buildup while failing to do so could lead to increased U.S. pressures for Japan's stepped-up defense buildup, the sources said.

FOREIGN MINISTER ABE MEETS DANISH PREMIER

OW010603 Tokyo KYODO in English 0548 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 1 KYODO -- Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter agreed with Japan Monday to promote U.S.-Soviet missile reduction talks in Europe from a global point of view, Japanese officials said.

Schluter, who came to Tokyo Sunday for a week long visit, met with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe for an hour and reached the agreement, the officials said. Earlier this year, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko proposed a plan to move part of its SS-20 nuclear missiles from Europe to Asia under an agreement with the for mutual cuts in intermediate-range missiles in Europe. Schluter told Abe this Soviet plan was insufficient and that Moscow should promise to scrap the SS-20 missiles now sited in Europe, the officials said. Last May, leaders of seven major democracies met in Williamsburg, the United States, and issued a political statement to settle missile reduction talks in Europe on a global basis.

The Soviet Union is believed to have deployed about 600 SS-20, SS-5 and SS-4 intermediate-range missiles in Europe. While, the United States is prepared to start deployment of 108 Pershing-2 missiles and 464 ground-launched cruise missiles under a 1979 NATO decision. Schluter told Abe his government supports the NATO decision, but there remained some difficulties domestically. The Danish leader meant a parliamentary resolution which calls for extending the deadline in December for U.S.-Soviet talks, the officials said.

The Japanese foreign minister told Schluter that security in the Far East will be deeply affected if the Soviets move SS-20 missiles from Europe to Asia. Abe appealed for solidarity among Western powers in an effort to urge the Soviet Union to come to a negotiating table in a serious manner, the officials said. Schluter and Abe discussed Danish-Japanese bilateral relations, chiefly trade. Denmark asked Japan to reopen import of Danish pork which Tokyo stopped in March 1982 because of quarantine reasons. The foreign minister replied that the government is now studying the matter and will soon come to a decision, the officials said. Schluter was scheduled to meet with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on Tuesday. He will leave Japan on Friday.

LDP OPPOSED TO REVISION OF ANTITRUST LAW

OW291227 Tokyo KYODO in English 1149 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 29 KYODO -- The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) sees no particular need to go along with a recent call by the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) for revision of the antimonopoly law. An LDP leader, who declined to be named, said Friday that any problems could be coped with by improving the way the law is carried out.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, the LDP president, is understood to have informally consented to this stand, party sources said. It is therefore unlikely that demands for relaxation of the antimonopoly law by the business world will be seriously considered, they said. Keidanren issued a statement Tuesday demanding that the antimonopoly law should be drastically amended to ease controls on industrial activity. But this drew a prompt rebuttal from both the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) and the Fair Trade Commission (FTC), a watchdog body for enforcement of the law. Keidanren also called for downgrading the FTC. The party leaders generally endorsed the FTC's view that any further easing of the law would detract from the dynamism of the Japanese economy. The sources also said there was concern within the LDP that a relaxation of the law could result in intensifying economic frictions with the United States and Western European nations. Moreover, they said, the law was previously revised only six years ago. The LDP will send a team to the U.S., Britain, West Germany and France from August 28 to September 10 for a firsthand study on how these nations' antitrust laws are operated. The team, lead by Eizaburo Saito, chairman of the LDP's ad hoc study group on the antimonopoly law, will also visit the headquarters of the European Community (EC), the sources said. The LDP will hold a full debate on the matter on the basis of the team's findings. After all, the sources said, the LDP will probably explore ways to mitigate the business circles' dissatisfaction by operating the law flexibly. The ad hoc study group, chaired by Saito, has held meetings since last January to listen to the views of the economic circles and other quarters on the advisability of rewriting the law. At Friday's session, Ryoichi Kawai, chairman of Keidanren's industrial policy committee, explained the business organization's view on the law. However, his argument apparently failed to convince members of the group, the party sources said.

DETAILS OF 420TH PANMUNJOM MAC MEETING REPORTED

Review of Armistice Violations

SK290955 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] The 420th meeting of the MAC is in progress at Panmunjom. At the meeting our side is exposing the fact that the U.S. imperialists and the bellicose South Korean elements have systematically wrecked and violated the armistice agreement over the past 30 years and have been running amok with new war provocation moves.

Maj Gen Han Chu-kyong, our side's senior member, pointed out that the enemy has persisted in committing military provocations in the sky, on the ground, and at sea against the northern half of our republic in crude violation of the armistice agreement. He disclosed and sternly denounced this by showing various evidences.

The enemy side fired at our area with machineguns in the eastern part of the frontline at around 2220 on 27 July 1953, 20 minutes after the armistice agreement came into force. With this as the beginning, the enemy side continuously fired rifles and guns and committed an armed attack against the DMZ and Military Control Zone on our side.

On 29 June 1967, some 80 South Korean puppet troops attacked our side's outpost in the central front for 6 hours under the covering fire of guns and machineguns; [time and place indistinct] some 370 U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and South Korean troops, firing several thousand rounds of ammunition under the cover of heavy machineguns, committed an armed attack against our side for 12 hours and 30 minutes. In June 1975, they fired more than 1,000 rounds of 12.7-mm large-caliber machineguns in areas in downstreams of the Imjin River at farmers working in the Military Control Zone on our side, at the school, kindergarten and nursery school; on 21 April 1981, they fired more than 23,000 rounds of ammunition at the members of the civil police unit who were carrying out normal patrol duty in the area near the Military Demarcation Line Marker No 810; and on 17 May last year, they fired rifles and guns along the central front.

Thus, the firing incidents by the enemy side, against which our side protested to the enemy side for the last 30 years since the armistice through the MAC, reach more than 9,400 cases.

In addition, the enemy side infiltrated armed spies into the DMZ and areas on our side, fortified the DMZ by dragging in heavy weapons and automatic weapons and staged military exercises against us by mobilizing combat troops, thus continuously committing criminal acts.

The U.S. imperialists and the bellicose South Korean elements constantly infiltrated naval warships and espionage boats into our coast and perpetrated espionage activities and attacked our side's ships by firing from warships in our coastal areas. They also attacked fishing boats and killed and kidnapped fishermen, thus committing hostile and espionage acts at sea.

The acts of the enemy side committed at sea in violation of the armistice agreement, including the incident of PCE-56, the incident of the armed spy boat, (I-2) and the incidents of the kidnapping fishermen in the east and west seas in 1978, have reached more than 2,700 cases so far since the Armistice.

The U.S. imperialists and the bellicose South Korean elements committed espionage and hostile acts in the sky by infiltrating military aircraft into our territorial airspace.

The fact that in the 30 years since the armistice the enemy's infiltrations into our airspace have numbered more than 2,100, including the shooting down of an F-51 military plane, an RB-47 reconnaissance plane and a CH-47 helicopter of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, shows how persistently the enemy committed air espionage and hostile acts against the northern half of the republic. The enemy side's military provocations against our side have been further intensified along with the progress of war preparations in South Korea.

The enemy's military provocations on land, sea and air numbered some several hundred in the period from the armistice agreement to 1954; more than 2,500 in 1961; more than 8,400 in 1967; more than 10,000 every year since 1968 and more than 20-odd thousand every year since 1974.

The scale of the enemy's military provocations has unprecedentedly expanded since then U.S. President Johnson sneaked into South Korea in July 1966 and returned home after instigating a new war provocation while touring areas along the Military Demarcation Line. Thus, the nature of the provocations became more vicious than ever before. This is also proved by the fact that the amount of ammunition and shells which the enemy fired at our side in the 1-year period from October 1966 to September 1967 was more than 65,000 rounds -- five times more than those fired by the enemy in the first 13 years after the armistice.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors provoked the incident of the armed spy ship Pueblo in January 1968, the incident of the large EC-121 spy plane in April 1969 and the Panmunjom incident in August 1976 to push the situation to the brink of war through the intensification of military provocations against us.

Such military provocations were an outrageous violation of the armistice agreement, were brigandish aggressive acts and premeditated maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists to trigger a new war in Korea.

However, the enemy suffered miserable defeat each time because of our side's self-defensive measures.

Noting that in the 30 years since the ceasefire cases of violation of the armistice agreement by the enemy side on the land, sea and air of our side numbered more than 372,000, the senior member of our side stressed that such facts clearly show how viciously the enemy's criminal maneuvers to find an excuse for provoking a war have been perpetrated. He also exposed the fact that over the past 30 years the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean warlikers have hastened new war preparations in Korea, wantonly wrecking and violating the armistice agreement.

The armistice agreement clearly stipulates a series of measures to prevent recurrence of war by ensuring the firmness of the armistice and to aid the peaceful solution of the Korean question. In order to thoroughly fulfill them, our side has repeatedly made proposals for eliminating the military confrontation between the North and the South, including one for drastically reducing the armed forces in the North and the South to 100,000 or less each, and one for ending the arms race and expansion of arms. We have continuously made efforts to achieve them.

However, on the day when the armistice agreement was signed, the U.S. imperialists fabricated in Washington the declaration by the 16 nations which participated in the Korean war, undisguisedly showing the intent to provoke a new Korean war, and continuously accelerated new war preparations.

The enemy ran amok for the expansion of arms in South Korea, wantonly wrecking and violating Article No 13 of the armistice agreement which strictly prohibits bringing into Korea operational airplanes and armed vehicles, weapons and ammunitions for the purpose of reinforcement from outside.

In only [word indistinct] days after the armistice agreement was signed, the U.S. imperialists illegally dragged 106 4.2 inch howitzers into South Korea disassembling them and labeling them as (?expendable) supplies for military personnel. In addition, even in the period from conclusion of the armistice to 15 April 1954, they illegally brought into South Korea 177 operational airplanes, 456 guns of various calibers, 6,400 various missiles, 145 howitzers of various calibers, 1,365 various types of machineguns and several million rounds of various ammunition. This is only limited data uncovered by the units under the direct control of the neutral nations which were dispatched to ports in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists armed the South Korea puppet army, which increased from 16 divisions at the time of the truce to 31 divisions in 1956, with weapons and combat equipment they illegally introduced and reinforced their aggression troops.

Since its illegal troop reinforcement acts were successively disclosed by the units under the direct control of the neutral nations, the enemy not only hindered their legal activities in many ways but also made a collective assault upon the members of the units. The enemy threw bombs at their quarters and even slaughtered them. In June 1956, it finally committed a criminal act by expelling from South Korea by means of force the units under the direct control of the neutral nations.

In June 1957, a year later, the U.S. imperialists committed the brigandish and treacherous act of unilaterally abandoning the (?provisions) of Article 13 of the armistice agreement to introduce an unlimited amount of modern weapons into South Korea. The enemy, unilaterally abandoning the (?provisions) of Article 13 of the armistice agreement, brought into South Korea on a large-scale various modern weapons and operational equipment and ran amok to turn South Korea into a nuclear base.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors reorganized in 1957 the U.S. 7th Division and the U.S. 2d Armored Division, which were brought in from Japan, into atomic divisions armed with tactical nuclear weapons. They introduced the Honest John Rocket Battalion and the 280 mm Atomic Gun Battalion into South Korea, thus forming the U.S. 4th Missile Command.

In the 1960's, the U.S. imperialists brought into South Korea numerous modern weapons and operational equipment in accordance with the so-called strategy of flexible response, including (?rockeye) guided missiles. They deployed Nike, Hercules, and Hawk missiles, which they had already brought in, in areas near the Military Demarcation Line for use in actual war.

In the 1970's they declared South Korea a frontline defense area of the United States and introduced Pershing and Lance missiles and, in the 1980's they declared the Korean peninsula to be a testing ground for a showdown of strength and a frontline of the U.S. global strategy, running amok to increase the attacking capacity and nuclear striking capacity of their aggression forces deployed in South Korea.

Today, the weapons and the operational equipment of the U.S. forces in South Korea are continuously updated and augmented, with such things as F-16 fighter-bombers, capable of carrying nuclear weapons; 155 mm self-propelled howitzers; a-10 close-support aircraft; and M-60 tanks. The U.S. imperialists have already introduced more than 1,000 nuclear bombs and shells and nuclear into mines South Korea. But, not content with this, they are trying these days to deploy Pershing-II medium-range nuclear missiles,

cruise missiles, and even neutron weapons, which are consistently opposed and denounced by the world's peoples.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists are giving huge amounts of military aid to South Korea, extensively increasing the fighting capacity of the South Korean puppet army. Having given South Korea military aid amounting to tens of billions of dollars, they decided to grant 230 million dollars of military aid to it again in fiscal 1984. Thus, the 700,000-odd strong South Korea puppet army has been equipped with various kinds of modern equipment, including various rockets, missiles, modern tanks, cannons, Phantoms, and destroyers, and its mobility and shooting capability are being made even stronger.

Because of the U.S. imperialist aggressors' massive arms buildup and criminal nuclear war-provoking maneuvers, South Korea today has been turned into the most dangerous war powder magazine and a U.S. nuclear war base, and it reeks of a terrible nuclear war. While numerous weapons are concentrated in and around South Korea, the U.S. warmaniacs' nuclear war outbursts are assuming greater fierceness. The so-called U.S. Army chief of staff who came to South Korea last January openly said that, if war broke out in Korea, the United States would use nuclear weapons. The U.S. imperialist aggressors are now openly exposing their nuclear war provocations plot, saying that a second Korean war would become a nuclear war. Such nuclear war rackets by the U.S. imperialists, who committed never-to-be-pardoned crimes against mankind by brutally massacring innocent people with nuclear weapons during World War II, show that they are attempting to impose such a nuclear calamity on the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, while massively building up their aggressive arms in South Korea, have been continuously completing their war planes for aggression against the northern half of the republic. Following the example of the warmaniac Dulles, who came to South Korea on the eve of the last Korean war, held a war conference, and reviewed and approved the operational plan on the spot for invading the northern half of the republic, U.S. presidents, secretaries of state, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, senior officers and commanders of the different services and branches, and numerous other U.S. war leaders have visited Seoul since the end of the war for war conferences. In such war conferences, the plan and preparations for a new war against the northern half of the republic have been reviewed and completed, and instructions have been issued for its implementation.

Former U.S. Secretary of Defense (Schlesinger), who came to South Korea in August 1975, made it public that the United States made it a unique and supreme strategy on the Korean peninsula to win a victory in 9 days by [word indistinct] of B-52 strategic bombers from Okinawa. In April 1977, then U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown made it public that the United States had even completed an emergency plan for nuclear war in Korea. Such a war plan of the U.S. imperialists has since been supplemented and completed by the emergency dispatch for rapidly putting vast U.S. forces into a Korean war.

In accordance with the U.S. imperialists' short term, swift-settlement-of-war strategy through a nuclear preemptive attack, the 9-day war strategy has been converted into the 7-day war strategy, 5-day war strategy, and the 3-day war strategy.

In accordance with their short-term operational plan, they have completed the first stage of the strategic deployment of the U.S. Armed Forces at bases in South Korea, Japan, the Pacific, and on the U.S. mainland to launch a surprise attack on the northern half of the republic. The U.S. imperialists have already organized a mobile strike unit numbering about 100,000, and it is ready to crawl onto the Korean front at any time. The U.S. imperialists have moved the center of the strategic deployment of the 7th Fleet to the east sea of Korea and are constantly beefing up the U.S. Armed Forces in Asia and the Pacific.

In accordance with their aggressive strategy toward Asia and their plan for a Korean war, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are even framing up a sinister plot to establish a U.S.-Japanese-South Korean triangular military alliance system and to inveigle the Japanese Self-Defense Forces into a Korean war in case of an emergency.

Through the study of emergencies in the Far East and through the joint exercises between the U.S. and South Korea and the U.S. and Japanese armed forces, the U.S.-Japanese-South Korean joint operational plans -- including the plan for the intervention of the armed forces of the Self-Defense Forces on the Korean front and the plan for practical military war exercises -- are being reviewed and being completed and the point of their attack is being directed at the northern half of the republic.

To complete their war preparations, the U.S. imperialists have constantly waged large-scale war drills with South Korea as the central theater. In the 1950's, the U.S. imperialists frequently held joint exercises, atomic mobile drills, and other war exercises in South Korea, clamoring about the completion of the posture for northward invasion; in the 1960's, to prepare for the war of aggression, they incessantly waged war games -- including special guerrilla operational exercises and drills simulating a nuclear war -- which were reminiscent of a real war. At the end of the 1960's and at the beginning of the 1970's, with a view to testing the state of war preparations, the U.S. imperialists conducted the largest and first long-distance airlift operations to carry a great number of military forces and a large amount of equipment from the U.S. mainland to areas along the Military Demarcation Line. Since 1976, they have staged "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, expanding their scale every year. In defiance of strong protests from the Korean and world's people, they staged from 1 February to the middle of April the "Team Spirit-83" joint military exercise -- the largest, three-dimensional attack operational exercise against the northern half of the republic -- with the large number of about 200,000 combat armed forces by introducing into South Korea the armed forces of the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force and all types of modern war means from bases on the U.S. mainland, in the Pacific, and in Japan.

As soon as the "Team Spirit-83" war exercise ended, the wretches waged a mobile exercise again by thrusting a large fleet -- including the aircraft carriers Coral Sea and Midway -- into the east sea of our country and, from 9 May, staged the unprecedentedly large-scale military exercise called "Myolgong-83" by mobilizing about 3,500,000 South Korean puppet troops, puppet police, home reservists, and members of the civil defense corps and special U.S. detachments.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are openly raving that, because South Korea is the central region of the U.S. Asian strategy, they will further strengthen joint military drills, and are trying to conduct a U.S.-Japanese joint exercise in South Korea.

Noting that, because of the enemy's frantic new war provocation maneuvers, the situation on the Korean peninsula has been aggravated and a very tense situation in which a war may break out at any moment has been created in our country, the senior member of our side stressed that all facts clearly prove that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are trigger-happy warmaniacs running riot to unleash a new war of aggression in Korea and to realize without fail their wild desires for aggression on all of Korea and they clearly confirm that the danger of war in our country today comes from the enemy side.

He lodged a strong protest with the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the fascist South Korean military elements against running amok in criminal new war provocation maneuvers against the northern half of the Republic. He strongly demanded that the enemy side renounce such reckless maneuvers. The meeting continues.

Further Report on Meeting

SK311348 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The 420th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] was held at Panmunjom on 29 July at the proposal of our side. At the meeting, our side strongly protested against the fact that the enemy side has systematically wrecked and violated the armistice agreement and is running wild in schemes to provoke a new war, calling the enemy side to account.

According to our side's senior member, Maj Gen Chu-kyong, the U.S. imperialists are continuing to commit acts of espionage and hostility by infiltrating SR-71 high-speed and high-altitude reconnaissance planes into the air over the coastal seas of our country.

From 1309 to 1317 on 11 July, the U.S. imperialists infiltrated an SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the sky over our country's territorial waters east of Kosong, thus flying it over the coastal sea of North Hamgyong Province. Again from 1450 to 1458, they committed an act of aerial espionage against the northern half of the republic by infiltrating it into the airspace over our territorial waters east of (Sonbong) County, North Hamgyong Province and flying it up over our coast east of Kosong.

Such aerial intrusions and acts of espionage by the U.S. imperialists are not only wanton violations of the armistice agreement, but also high-handed infringements upon our country's sovereignty, and are grave acts which might lead to an irrevocable situation.

By instigating the South Korean puppet army to the DMZ, the U.S. imperialists are continuing to commit armed provocations against our side. At around 0745 on 15 July, the South Korean puppet army gravely threatened the safety of our side's personnel, who were doing normal maintenance work, by firing several rounds of automatic weapons at them from the area near the point 500 meters southeast of Military Demarcation Line [MDL] Marker No 1070 on the eastern frontline. From around 2020 to around 2100 on 30 June, the South Korean puppet army fired some 800 rounds from a 12.7 mm large-caliber machine-gun to an area of our side from the point 1,000 meters southwest of MDL Marker No 0889 on the central frontline. Including these four occasions, on that day alone they committed military provocations by firing some 1,100 rifle rounds.

At around 2200 on 21 July, the South Korean puppet army committed an armed provocation of firing a shell at the post of our side across from an encampment which they have illegally built in the DMZ southeast of Kamsubong.

The South Korean puppet army is also turning the DMZ into a fortress by mobilizing numerous personnel, equipment, and supplies and is committing the criminal acts of continuing to introduce heavy weapons and equipment as well. Thus, the cases of acts of provocations and violations committed by the enemy side against our side in the air and on land number some 1,700 from 25 June to 26 July.

The North's senior member continued to expose and denounce the U.S. imperialists for leaving no stone unturned in blocking the peaceful solution to the Korean question. While obstructing the convocation of (?a political meeting), which is stipulated in the armistice agreement, on the basis of their Korean policy, the U.S. imperialists frustrated a preliminary meeting, which would have prepared for the convocation of the (?political meeting), and the discussion on the Korean question at the Geneva meeting held in 1954.

Since then, the U.S. imperialists have persistently opposed the above-board proposals by the government of the republic for peacefully reunifying the country. Moreover, they have rejected all of our side's repeated proposals for taking measures which would render cooperation for reunification within the authority of the MAC.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists have been challenging our people's reunification cause by turning away from the three principles for the fatherland's reunification and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, and by putting forth the theories on the simultaneous entry into the United States and on cross-recognition, which are aimed at fabricating the two Koreas.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists have established a most barbarous colonial military fascist dictatorship in South Korea. They are laying obstacles to the future road of reunification, while suppressing with guns and bayonets the South Korean people's struggle, including the Kwangju popular uprising for democracy and reunification. Our side's senior member said: Because of such a scheme by the U.S. imperialists, the division which was initiated in our country in the 1940's continues in the 1980's. This is totally the result of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their war policy.

He fully exposed the criminal schemes by the U.S. imperialists who have attempted since the war to maintain the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' eternal occupation of South Korea. Even before the armistice agreement was concluded, the U.S. imperialists attempted the perpetual occupation of South Korea. By fabricating the Mutual Defense Treaty on 8 August 1953, they pushed ahead with the policy of occupying South Korea in earnest. The war chiefs of the U.S. imperialists are desperately running wild to grasp South Korea, while saying that the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea would be the final withdrawal of the United States from Asia and the final breaking away from all foreign policies since the war.

The U.S. imperialists tried to cheat and mock the world people by carrying out propaganda about the withdrawal of the U.S. troops, as a consequence of a resolution by the 30th United Nations General assembly in 1975 calling for disbanding the United Nations Command and forcing the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed under the United Nations flag in South Korea, and because the voices demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea were increasing.

The U.S. imperialist aggression forces' occupation of South Korea is totally wrongful in view of the demands of the armistice agreement, the demands of international law, and of the people of Korea and the world.

In conclusion, our side's senior member emphasized: To ease the tension and remove the danger of war in Korea, the U.S. imperialists' war schemes and military provocations should be stopped; the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea should withdraw, taking away all military equipment, including nuclear arms; and the U.S. side should respond to our proposal for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

He sternly warned: Of the enemies should advance toward igniting a war of aggression at last, not lending an ear to our demand, they will be utterly destroyed in the flames they would ignite.

VRPR DENOUNCES KELLEY'S REMARKS AT MAC MEETING

SK010322 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for REunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] At the 420th MAC meeting held at Panmunjom on 29 July, Rear Admiral Kelley spat out the precarious rigmarole that the U.S. troops are staying in South Korea to maintain peace on the Korean peninsula. This is an outrageous sophistry like a thief calling another a thief.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. aggressors -- a source of our masses' misfortune and suffering -- is a heavy obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and is an everlasting source of the danger of new war provocations.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. warmaniac (?maneuvered) to justify the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. aggressors. This is a mockery of and a challenge to the just demand of public opinion at home and abroad for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops.

Instead of continuing acts that run counter to the trend of the times, the U.S. imperialists should withdraw the U.S. troops and military equipment -- including nuclear weapons -- in accordance with the unanimous demands of public opinion at home and abroad.

WHITE HOUSE ADVANCE TEAM'S SEOUL VISIT CONDEMNED

SK310858 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2256 GMT 30 Jul 83

[NODONG SINMUN 31 July Commentary: "Clumsy Patching-up Measure"]

[Text] According to a news report, an advance team to prepare for Reagan's visit to South Korea has come and gone from South Korea. A 17-man advance team headed by the White House deputy chief of staff stayed in Seoul from 28 to 30 July. It is said that the team discussed Reagan's itinerary with the puppets.

A month ago, a White House spokesman announced Reagan's junket to South Korea. This will take place in the middle of November. With Reagan's junket as many as 4 months away, an advance team composed of many persons has been dispatched and a racket has already been kicked up to discuss the itinerary and so forth. This is unusual even for the U.S. ruling circles, which are fond of indulging in bravado and bluster. It is clear that this is not simply to confirm the itinerary.

With the repeated antigovernment demonstrations of the students and with former New Democratic Party President Kim Yong-sam's hunger strike as momentum, South Korea has been experiencing political confusion for several months. Public opinion at home and abroad demanding the resignation of Chon Tu-hwan is also being aroused. Needless to say, this is making the puppets feel uneasy.

Officials of the White House have come in a group, saying that they would discuss Reagan's itinerary. This is aimed at breathing new life into the puppets, who have been cornered, and at boosting their situation.

The premature dispatch of an advance team cannot be separated from the situation in which public opinion at home and abroad opposing the decision to make Seoul the venue for the October IPU general meeting is being aroused with each passing day. Many countries are protesting the decision of the venue for a general meeting, a decision made in defiance of usual practice. Many member states are refusing to participate in the Seoul meeting.

By demonstrating through Reagan's junket to South Korea that South Korea is a nation friendly to the United States and that the United States supports, South Korea, the U.S. ruling circles are trying to pacify public opinion to ensure that the Seoul general meeting goes smoothly. However, judging from the date for the general meeting, Reagan's junket to South Korea will come too late, so it seems that an advance team has been dispatched to create an appropriate atmosphere from now on. But the scenario worked out by the U.S. State Department will not serve to boost the situation of the puppets. Such a farce will only serve as new proof that the Chon Tu-Hwan ring is nothing but a puppet which lives only through the backing of the United States.

'CHECK' OF REAGAN'S PLANNED SEOUL VISIT SOUGHT

SK010936 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 1 (KCNA) -- A recent issue of HAEOE HANMINBO, a newspaper of Korean residents published in the United States, carried an article titled "Let Us Check Reagan's South Korean Tour."

Noting that an announcement of Reagan's scheduled visit to South Korea is a great surprise to those who aspire after the democratisation of South Korean society and after the unification of the country and to those who desire world peace, the paper said: There is no doubt that Reagan's South Korean junket will manifest the United States' support to the Chon Tu-hwan "regime." This is an undisguised challenge to the democratic forces of South Korea who have set it as their immediate goal to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" and an insult to the South Korean people who desire democracy against fascism and aspire after national independence and unification.

Reagan's scheduled tour of South Korea should be rejected because it seeks the aim of justifying the fascist terror rule in South Korea and fossilizing the national split, the paper said, and continued: It has been openly announced by high-ranking officials of the United States that South Korea is the frontline base of the United States in the Far East. U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger went so far as to openly rant that U.S. troops are present in South Korea for protecting not the South Korean people but the national interests of the United States. U.S. Army Chief of Staff Meyer raved that nuclear weapons may be used in South Korea. This means that a war may be provoked for the U.S. interests.

Through his tour of South Korea Reagan also seeks the aim of wiping off the disgrace he suffered in his European junket and regaining popularity which he has lost on account of the junket.

Stressing that Reagan's tour of South Korea will be a challenge to the people who desire the democratisation of South Korean society, independence, peaceful unification and world peace, the paper said: A campaign for checking Reagan's trip is part of the movement for democracy in South Korea and the anti-nuclear, anti-war peace movement and of the movement for human rights.

In conclusion the paper called for launching an organized and active campaign to check Reagan's South Korean tour by mobilizing all the forces of democracy and nation.

MATERIALS ON OBSERVANCE OF ARMISTICE ANNIVERSARYSennewald's Remarks Denounced

SK010436 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2250 GMT 29 Jul 83

[NODONG SINMUN 30 July commentary: "The Sophistry of the Colonial Occupier"]

[Text] Sennewald, commander of the U.S. troops occupying South Korea, on last 27 July and in connection with marking the 30th year since the signing of the Korean armistice agreement, held a press conference. He, stating at that press conference that South Korea is an area of vital interest to the United States, said that there will be no change in the stay in South Korea of U.S. troops. He also, babbling on some southward invasion threat, said that if necessary, he will be ready with defensive strength to deal a decisive defeat to someone.

Sennewald's remarks, reflecting the intention of the U.S. ruling circle to strengthen the war scheme by continuing to hold on to South Korea as its colonial military base, is entirely against the Korean armistice agreement and the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly and contradictory to the unanimous demand of the peoples of the world and the trend of the times.

No one among the Korean people has ever requested the U.S. imperialist aggression troop occupation of South Korea. The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea is illegal. That the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who should duely withdraw from South Korea, continue to hold fast to it is the arbitrariness of the colonial occupationists. Moreover, saying that South Korea is an area of vital interest to them, and that they would continue to occupy it, is unspeakable. That the U.S. imperialists continue to hold fast to South Korea and do not release it results from their aggressive strategy against all of Asia, not just Korea. The U.S. imperialists are trying to hold fast to South Korea forever as a bridgehead for committing aggression against the whole of Korea and Asia and as a strategic military point, wherefrom they can promote a policy of strength and war against the northern half of the republic.

What Sennewald babbled about that day is that the spurs would be put to the implementation of their aggressive strategy, making South Korea their support base and military bridgehead. South Korea can never be a state of the United States or its frontline area. South Korea is an inseparable part of Korea. The U.S. imperialists' heinous scheme of trying to continue to hold fast to South Korea as their colonial military base for implementing their wild, aggressive desire by separating the North and South of Korea further, can never be tolerated.

Sennewald's, babbling that day on arming a defensive strength to deal a defeat to someone while repeating the so-called southward invasion theory, is an absurd remark of war and aggression which divulged the heinous attempt to further unmask a scheme for a northward aggressive war. The U.S. imperialists today are concentrating vast forces of arms in and around South Korea, hurrying to introduce even the neutron weapons into South Korea, which has become a warehouse of nuclear weapons, and are ceaselessly kicking up rows by conducting nuclear war exercises against the northern half of the republic. The "Team Spirit-83" joint military exercise conducted in South Korea this year was the test for a nuclear war attack on the northern half of the republic.

The U.S. imperialists, establishing the system of tripartite military alliance with Japan and South Korea, are even devising the heinous scheme of inducing the armed forces of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces into the war of aggression against Korea in case of emergency. Due to the U.S. imperialists, and the puppet clique's war provocation maneuvers, situation prevails in our country today in which war is imminent. Despite such stern facts, Sennewald, babbling about a southward invasion threat, said he would increase strength on the basis of this threat. Now, is it not exactly like the old saying of a thief shouting, "stop thief?" The U.S. imperialists can never remove the responsibility of being the matermind in bringing about a dark cloud of war over Korea.

As long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors stay in South Korea, we cannot think either of the peace and security of the Korean peninsula, or of its reunification. The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea is anachronistic, and it should come to an end at an early date. Now, the South Korean people, under the banner of the independence against the United States, are waging a vigorous struggle against the U.S. imperialists' military occupation and colonial rule. The U.S. imperialists, clearly grasping the general trend of the world, should act discreetly and withdraw immediately from South Korea, taking along all armed forces of aggression.

If the U.S. imperialists persist in clinging to their anachronistic policy of occupation in South Korea and its line of war, it will only further divulge its heinous color as an aggressor and an interventionist and will be unable to evade the denunciation of our people in the North and South and of the world's peoples.

General Han's Letter to NNSC

SK291604 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 29 (KCNA) -- Major General Han Chu-Kyong, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, sent a letter on July 29 to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission [NNSC] upon the lapse of 30 years since the signing of the armistice agreement. In the letter the senior member of our side expressed thanks to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission for its efforts made over the past 30 years to prevent the recurrence of war and preserve peace in Korea, and pointed to the U.S. Imperialists' acts wrecking and violating the armistice agreement in the past 30 years since the ceasefire. The letter says:

The armistice agreement was signed for the purpose of ensuring the complete cessation of hostilities and all armed acts in Korea till the peaceful settlement has been finally achieved in Korea and provided the possibility of achieving the country's peace and peaceful reunification by envisaging the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and the peaceful solution of the question of Korean reunification.

To our regret, however, over the past 30 years the Korean armistice has not been converted into a durable peace and now the dark clouds of war are again heavily hanging over the Korean people and the danger of national split is daily increasing in our country. The U.S. imperialists are entirely to blame for this.

They have frustrated the convocation of a political conference envisaged in paragraph 69 of the armistice agreement and are occupying South Korea up to this day 30 years after the ceasefire. They wrecked and violated subparagraph 13D of the armistice agreement, introducing into South Korea nuclear weapons and various kinds of modern means of war in large quantities to turn it into a most dangerous powder magazine, a nuclear base of the United States.

They held large-scale war exercises against our side one after another and are these days scheming to deploy in South Korea even neutron weapons unanimously opposed and rejected by the world people.

From the very day when the armistice agreement was signed, they ceaselessly perpetrated military provocations and espionage against the northern half of the republic in the sky and on the ground and sea.

The U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" incident, the large spy plane "EC-121" incident, the "Panmunjom incident" and the fact that violations of the armistice agreement by the enemy side following the ceasefire numbered over 372,000 cases patently show how far the U.S. imperialists have gone in their criminal attempt to heighten tensions and find a pretext for the provocation of war in Korea.

Owing to such provocations of theirs the situation of the Korean peninsula is now being further aggravated and a very tense situation which may lead to war any moment has been created in our country. Moreover, the danger of nuclear war is increasing these days in our country because of the U.S. imperialist nuclear war policy.

The senior member of our side expressed the hope that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission with a lofty mission to supervise the implementation of the armistice agreement and preserve peace in Korea would pay due attention to the enemy side's acts wrecking and violating the armistice agreement in the past 30 years and to the moves of the U.S. imperialists to start another war of aggression in Korea.

Materials on the enemy side's acts wrecking and violating the armistice agreement since the ceasefire were attached to the letter.

S. KOREAN YOUTH'S ACCOUNT OF DEFECTION TO NORTH

SK310030 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] A South Korean youth Yun (?Kon-sok), 20, bid good-bye to the cursed South Korean society and defected to the northern half of the republic. His home address is Oksan-ri, Naso-myon, Sochon County in South Chungchong Province. Having barely finished elementary school due to economic distress, he got a job at Taehwasa in Seoul and worked as a lapidary.

Saying that, now that he is embraced in the bosom of North Korea for which he has longed, he, though young, feels that the dead-end road ahead of his youth is opening brightly, he revealed the motives for his defection as follows:

My mother died when I was 9 years old and was mistreated by my stepmother, eating another's salt. At the age of 15, I ran away from home and went to Seoul, believing that in the city I could get a job, earn money, and study. Far from making money in Seoul where people, who go mad over money, stroke others with one hand and beat them with the other, it was difficult to rely on anyone and had to beg my food.

With help, I was employed by Taehwasa, a gem cutting company, at the age of 15. But I could only work until I reached the age of maturity. Under an owner who only seeks money, I was subjected to hardships all night without getting enough to eat and without sleeping comfortably at all.

Whenever I saw wives of high-ranking officers who visited the workshop, puffing up while trying on a jewel necklace, I thought that those women, who spent their time doing nothing, were living a life of luxury, and I questioned why I should have to leave my parents and be subjected to starvation without earning a coin for all my hard work. This made me endlessly curse the South Korean society in which the gulf between rich and poor is very wide.

After finishing my work late at night, I would often lose myself in thought, wondering if there were in the world a country where everyone eats and lives well. I wanted to go to such a country to live.

Once I heard from fishermen and old men who had been in the North that, in North Korea where the great General Kim Il-song bestows politics, there is not a shoeshine boy or beggar in the streets, the youths receive free education from the state, and the working masses live well. From then on I firmly resolved to go to North Korea where a man can live in dignity, which the South Korean masses unanimously long for.

Cherishing my resolve to defect to the North and thinking of defection for several days, on 18 July, I succeeded in crossing over the truce line and was embraced in the bosom of the republic, for which I had eagerly longed.

Containing his pleasure with the realization of his desire for defection, young Yun (?Kon-sok) said with deep emotion that his heart overflowed with hope and ambition for a new life and with aspirations for achieving his dream in the North.

The recent successive defections of South Korean people -- including young Yun (?Kon-sok) -- to the northern half of the republic are clear proof of the reactionary nature and corruption of the South Korean society under the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism, and they show that the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiments and the aspirations for the northern half of the republic are growing among the South Korean people with each passing day.

VPRP RIDICULES PLAN TO SEEK UN HELP FOR REUNIONS

SK010447 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan ring, by taking the so-called campaign for the reunion of separated families to this year's UN General Assembly, is plotting to obtain UN support for this scheming political campaign, that is, plotting to conceal its true color as splittists, murderers, and fascist belligerent fanatics, to make it look as if they were humanitarians and to get out of their international isolation by receiving recognition.

Trying to take our national issue of the reunion of separated families to the United Nations is not the starting plane for a real solution of the question. To solve the question of reuniting the families separated to the North and South, the country should be reunified at an early date, and the withdrawal of the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea, who obstruct the reunification of the Korean peninsula, is the prerequisite for that. Therefore, the Chon Tu-hwan ring should not take the question of reuniting separated families to the United Nations, but should first insist on the withdrawal of the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea.

FUNCTIONS OF SOUTH'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY RIDICULED

SK291217 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 29 (KCNA) -- There is a [word indistinct] going under the sign-board of "National Assembly" in South Korea today, but it is no more than a disguise for decking out South Korea, a colony of the U.S. imperialists, as an "independent state."

The South Korean "National Assembly" has no parliamentary function. It only exists as a waiting maid of the puppet administration which executes the colonial policy of the U.S. imperialists.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique arbitrarily decide upon and execute "emergency measures" through the puppet administration, quite free from the control of the "National Assembly." More still, traitor Chon Tu-hwan got the "president" empowered to "disperse the National Assembly" so that he may disperse it or suspend its function any time he thinks fit.

The reactionary nature of the South Korean "National Assembly" is more pronounced in the course of its formation and in its composition.

No "elections" stated in South Korea have been free from the intervention of power and rigging. But typical of them was the "National Assembly election" staged by the Chon Tu-hwan military gang in March 1981, which was a "government"-controlled violent action and a political drama through which the traitor faked up the "returns" of the members of the "Democratic Justice Party", his private party, and his faithful lackeys in the pandemonium of political terrorism and blackmail, swindle and injustice.

The "National Assembly" is framed up to the exclusion of the representatives of workers and peasants who hold the overwhelming majority of the population and democrats fighting against U.S. imperialism and fascism and for democracy and the reunification of the country. It is clear to everyone that such a "National Assembly" can play no other role but a "waiting maid" for the long-term office of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the execution of his policies of fascism, treachery and division.

This is made all the clearer by the fact that it "legalizes" bundles of fascist laws fabricated by the Chon Tu-hwan group.

After suspending the activities of all the political parties and public organisations and even the "National Assembly" by the May 17, 1980, action, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique committed the criminal act of granting the legislative power to the "legislative council for national defence" composed of his faithful lackeys.

Under a thousand and one evil laws and all brands of fascist steps faked up by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique through the "National Assembly", the activities of the democratic political parties, social organizations and individual figures are totally banned and the people are suffering, bound hand and foot [words indistinct] and many patriots and democrats are arrested, imprisoned and murdered.

This is the reality of South Korea where there are a "National Assembly" and political parties" and "democratic politics" is loudly advertised.

In trumpeting about "politics through dialogue" and "party politics" to create the impression that there is democracy and parliamentarism in South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique seek the sinister aim of bridging over the crisis of their tottering colonial rule and carry into practice the "two Koreas" scheme based on the U.S. imperialists' aggressive strategy and intrigue of long-term office.

For this very purpose they are now obtrusively making fuss over the convocation of an inter-parliamentary conference in Seoul.

CHON'S SECURITY MEASURES FOR IPU NOTED

SK010504 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 1 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is hatching a criminal plot to intensify the fascist suppression of people under the pretext of "maintenance of public peace" and "establishment of order" with the approach of the inter-parliamentary conference, according to a report.

Under the name of precaution against something, the puppets drastically increased from July 11 guard over the puppet government buildings and other important organs and intensified the "examination and search" of things carried by their visitors.

On July 15 the puppet prime minister issued instructions to all the suppressive machines and entire puppet government officials to "take full guard posture." The puppet Seoul city office took steps to intensify the check-up of passers-by.

Earlier, on July 12, the puppet Home Ministry called together the "civilian defence chiefs" of cities and provinces and instructed they to readjust and strengthen the so-called "civilian defence organisation" and establish a "report system." On same day, the puppet police headquarters held a meeting of puppet police chiefs of provinces and cities and ordered them to intensify the suppression of people, croaking about "maintenance of public peace" and "establishment of order."

Meanwhile, the fascist clique which has moved two combat divisions of the puppet army "specially trained for the suppression of riot" to Kwangju and other places under the name of "maintenance of public peace" is creating a terror-ridden atmosphere in those cities where resistance took place in the past, while further strengthening the crack-down upon people there.

Such unprecedented suppressive steps clearly show that the puppets thoroughly isolated from and rejected by the people are seized with great uneasiness and fear in face of the mounting anti-"government" sentiments of the people with the approach of the inter-parliamentary conference.

CHON'S PLAN FOR SUCCESSFUL IFU CRITICIZED

SK291113 Pyaengyang KCNA in English 1058 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 29 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique are these days going ahead with the burlesque of "reunion of separated families" and "resumption of Red Cross talks" in South Korea. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today brands this as a heinous scheme seeking dual purposes under the veil of "humanitarianism" to conduct anti-communist propaganda and bring to a success the inter-parliamentary conference scheduled in Seoul.

The paper says the North-South Red Cross talks held in the 1970's thanks to our sincere efforts were brought to a rupture, far from producing a desired result, entirely because of the malicious nation-splitting moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who subordinated the noble humanitarian question to the realization of their criminal "two Koreas" plot.

It continues: Following the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the inveterate enemy, as its master, the Chon Tu-hwan group is begging for a permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops and seeking anti-communist confrontation and a permanent split of the country, to increase the sufferings of the separated fellow countrymen.

People remember that the Chon Tu-hwan group suppressed on charges of being spies overseas Koreans who went to South Korea with a yearning for the homeland.

Why is it now talking about the "movement for reunion of separated families" in South Korea and "resumption of North-South Red Cross talks"?

In connection with the inter-parliamentary conference scheduled in Seoul, public opinion at home and abroad now holds that South Korea, a colony of U.S. imperialism, where democracy is challenged and human rights are violated, is unfit for holding of the conference in Seoul are ringing out louder.

Flurried at this, the Chon Tu-hwan group started the farce of "reunion of separated families" to cover its true color as fascist and murderer under the veil of humanitarianism, escape isolation within and without and win favor from the member nations of the inter-parliamentary union.

By so doing it tries to improve its prestige which has fallen to the ground and hold the international conference without much difficulty at all costs. At the same time, it also seeks to justify its despicable acts with a smear campaign against us. No one will be fooled by the sinister trick of the Chon Tu-hwan group.

KCNA NOTES VRPR APPEALS AGAINST IPU MEETING

SK300831 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA) -- The Organisational and Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification published calls on July 19 against the convocation of a conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union in Seoul in October, according to radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification." The calls say:

1. We decisively oppose the inducement of a conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union in Seoul against the people's will!
2. It is the United States which induced the conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union in Seoul. Let us drive away the Yankees!
3. Let us frustrate the sinister scheme of the Yankees to disguise colonial South Korea as an "independent state" by the Seoul conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union!
4. Let us thwart by our struggle the Seoul conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union for embellishing dependence on the United States!
5. Just think of an inter-parliamentary conference in a colony. Let us liquidate the U.S. imperialist colonial rule and set up an independent regime!
6. Let us reject the intrigue to convene the inter-parliamentary conference in Seoul for opening a way out to the Chon Tu-hwan traitor clique!
7. Down with Chon Tu-hwan seeking to stay in power permanently by abusing the inter-parliamentary conference!
8. The murderous "regime" is dancing at the inducement of the inter-parliamentary conference in Seoul. Don't be duped by the trick of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group!
9. The climate of civil rights strangulation is unfit for the inter-parliamentary conference. Let us overthrow the fascist "regime" and set up a democratic regime!
10. Repeal the special control measure for violating democracy and human rights under the pretext of the international conference!
11. Freedom is obliterated by the preparation of the international conference. Let us end the fascist tyranny!
12. Let us shatter the intrigue to open the inter-parliamentary conference in Seoul, which is aimed at "cross-recognition" and "two Koreas!"
13. Let us reject the convocation of the inter-parliamentary conference in Seoul which would obstruct independent reunification!
14. We denounce the convocation of the inter-parliamentary conference in Seoul which would foster North-South confrontation!

15. Let us beat down Chon Tu-hwan who is raising an anti-communist row under the name of the Seoul conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union!
16. Let us smash the heinous scheme of the Yankees to justify their war policy after opening the international conference!
17. Let us reject the Seoul conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union shutting its eyes to the nuclear war preparations of the Yankees!
18. Let us punish the Yankees, who are stepping up the preparations for northward invasion behind the curtain of the convocation of the inter-parliamentary conference in Seoul!
19. The base kisaeng diplomacy adds to the disgrace of the nation. Let us crush the traitor group trying to open an international conference by selling the chastity of our women!
20. Let us punish traitor Chon Tu-hwan who is squandering the blood taxes squeezed from the people under the pretext of the international conference!
21. Our people do not want the Seoul conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union. Do not come to Seoul, parliamentary figures of all countries!
22. Promptly revoke the Seoul conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union which our people oppose!
23. Do not hold the inter-parliamentary conference in Seoul, a city of grievances of our people!
24. Promptly give up the Seoul conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union which would obstruct our people's sacred anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for national salvation!
25. Let us frustrate the Seoul conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union through a nation-wide anti-U.S. anti-fascist resistance!

RPR ACTIVITIES AGAINST IPU MEETING DETAILED

SK010431 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] Party organizations across the country have recently sent reports on their various activities to check and frustrate the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring to hold the 70th conference of the IPU in Seoul. In this connection, Madam Yun Chong-won will introduce their activities.

[Madam Yun] I will, first of all, introduce the activities of the Kangwon provincial party committee. According to a report, some time ago the provincial party committee discussed the question of executing the measures which the RPR Central Committee recently adopted to resolutely check and frustrate the convocation of the IPU conference in Seoul and mapped out practical steps for their implementation. In other words, the provincial party committee has helped the masses from various walks of life penetrate into the slogans for the immediate struggle that were set forth by the organizational and propaganda department of the party Central Committee to oppose and reject the Seoul IPU conference, and the commentary of the Editorial Bureau of HYONGMYONG CHONSON. It has also aroused the masses to the struggle to check and frustrate the inducement of the IPU conference into Seoul.

Based on their deep grasp of the idea and contents of the goals for the immediate struggle and the commentary of the Editorial Bureau of HYONGMYONG CHONSON, the provincial party members have positively conducted propaganda activities in conformity with the situation facing them. By printing or typing the immediate fighting slogans and by scattering copies on campuses and at factories or distributing them to residents, the party members have led a broad range of the masses to the righteous struggle to oppose and reject the convocation of the IPU conference in Seoul. It has been reported that, following the plan for their activities, the party organizations at all levels and the party members under the Kangwon provincial party committee have vigorously conducted various activities to check and frustrate the IPU conference which the Chon Tu-hwan ring has hastened to hold in Seoul at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

According to a report from the Kwangju city party committee, it held a meeting a few days ago and directed its party organizations to conduct more active propaganda among people in order to check and frustrate the inducement of the IPU conference in Seoul. In particular, the municipal party committee had directed its organizations to place at the center the activities of exposing the ulterior motives for the holding of the IPU conference in Seoul. Accordingly, the fever of propaganda activities by the party members under the Kwangju Municipal party committee is heating up more each day.

For an example, Comrade Yi, who works at the Asian motor company, said: The inducement of the IPU conference into Seoul follows the scenario written by the United States. I think that there must be a sinister political purpose in the scenario. If the delegations of the houses of various countries set foot in Seoul in October, they will appear to recognize Seoul not as a colony of the United States but as an independent state. Counting on this by successfully holding the IPU conference in Seoul, the cunning U.S. wretches are trying to make the international community acknowledge that two states exist on the Korean peninsula. Besides this, the U.S. wretches are viewing the Seoul IPU conference as a capital opportunity to hide the face of murder Chon Tu-hwan under the veil of parliamentary democracy. Thus, they are scheming to maintain their colonial, fascist rule, which is facing crises. We should clearly know their maneuvers and turn out to the death-defying opposition of the inducement of the IPU conference into Seoul. This is a patriotic attitude to cope with the current situation and a nation-saving way to deal with the reality.

Also, the Pusan, Taegu, and Inchon municipal party committees, the South and North Chungchong provincial party committees and other party organizations across the country have sent reports that they have conducted various positive activities to check and frustrate the convocation of the IPU conference in Seoul, boldly waging operations of scattering leaflets and handbills and making the masses from all walks of life penetrate into the slogans for the immediate struggle, put forth by the organizational propaganda department of the Central Committee of the RPR and the commentary of the Editorial Bureau of HYONGMYONG CHONSON.

WPK GREETES CPSU ON LABOR PARTY ANNIVERSARY

SK292258 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2231 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 29 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on July 29 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party. The message says:

On the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea extends fraternal greetings and warm felicitations to you and, through you, to the Communists and entire people of the Soviet Union.

A new-type revolutionary party was founded for the first time in Russia at the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party 80 years ago by embodying the doctrine of Lenin on the building of a Marxist party.

The founding of the Bolshevik Party as a vanguard of the working class was an epochal event which marked a new origin in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the Russian working class. Lenin and the leadership of the Bolshevik Party constantly strengthened the purity of the party ranks and their militancy in the course of the arduous struggle against all hues of opportunists within the party and organised and led the working class finally to win victory in the Great October Revolution.

Since the victory of the revolution the Soviet people under the leadership of Lenin's party creditably defended the young Soviet power from the class enemies within and without and successfully realized the country's industrialisation and agricultural collectivization, thus building a socialist power.

During the Great Patriotic War the Communist Party of the Soviet Union successfully discharged its duty as the inspirer, organizer and standard-bearer of the Soviet people in their heroic struggle against the fascist occupationists and helped the peoples of many countries in their liberation cause, thereby setting an example of proletarian internationalism.

Today the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are vigorously struggling to carry out the programmatic tasks set forth at the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the decisions of the November 1982 and June 1983 plenary meetings of the party Central Committee and registering great successes in this.

Our people sincerely rejoice over all the achievements made by the fraternal Soviet people and wholeheartedly wish them new success in their future struggle for the building of a developed socialist society and for the victory of the cause of communism. We also express understanding and solidarity for the efforts of the Communist Party, government and people of the Soviet Union to ease tensions created in the international situation due to the U.S.-led imperialists' arms expansion and new war provocation moves and defend peace and security in Europe and the world.

We are convinced that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation forged between the parties and peoples of our two countries in the course of the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism will develop and strengthen in the future, too, in favor of world peace and socialism on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIAL ON WAR VICTORY ANNIVERSARY

SK301042 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2236 GMT 26 Jul 83

[NODONG SINMUN 27 July Editorial: "The U.S. Imperialists Should Stop Their Policy of Aggression and War and Immediately Withdraw From South Korea"]

[Text] It is 30 years since our people achieved the historic victory in the Fatherland Liberation War. All Korean people are marking the day of war victory, while more firmly renewing their determination to force the withdrawal from South Korea of the aggressor U.S. imperialists, who provoked the aggressive war in the past, caused the calamities -- unprecedented in our nation's history -- and are making the habit of schemes of aggression and war today, too, and to achieve the country's reunification.

The 3-year-long Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist armed invaders was a decisive battle on which the fate of our nation depended. It was a fierce anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle to smash the U.S. imperialist-led international reactionaries' combined forces, defend the fatherland's freedom and independence, and to defend the world's peace and security.

By turning out as one in the sacred war to defend the fatherland and heroically fighting under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people and the People's Army gave a miserable defeat to the U.S. imperialists and achieved the historic victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our people's victory in the Korean war was the revolutionary people's victory against the imperialist reactionary forces; it was the revolutionary army's victory against the imperialist aggressive armed forces. Our people's victory in the Fatherland Liberation War was a great event which recorded a brilliant chapter in the history of our fatherland and of the world's anti-imperialist revolutionary war. It was the victory of the immortal chuche idea and self-reliant military ideology great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. It was a brilliant result brought about by the leader's wide leadership and original military arts.

In the vigorous period in which the nation was faced with trials, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of revolution and ever-victorious iron-willed commander, shouldered all heavy burdens in the frontline and rear and spurred all the people to the heroic struggle to annihilate the enemies. By putting forth outstanding military strategic policies at every state of war, he created extraordinary and original war tactics, thus wisely leading our party, army, and the people to the war victory.

By turning out as one in the sacred battle to annihilate the armed invaders and displaying the matchless courage and mass heroism, our people and People's Army vanquished at last the U.S. imperialist aggressors, defended the gains of revolution and honorably defended the country's independence and sovereignty. By winning a victory in the war, our people destroyed the legend about the powerfulness of the U.S. imperialists, started the downhill slide of the U.S. imperialists, and unfolded the era of new upsurges in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

Our people's victory in the Fatherland Liberation War showed that no imperialist aggressive forces can bring to their knees people who have risen up for the nation's dignity and sovereignty and the country's independence and freedom, grasping their fate in their hands. It has contributed greatly to vigorously inspiring the world's oppressed peoples' anti-imperialist, national liberation struggles and to maintaining the peace in Asia and the world.

Thirty years have passed since the gunfire of war stopped in Korea. During this period, firmly rallying around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, our people have built a new prosperous socialist fatherland on the ashes on which everything was burned and destroyed by vigorously accelerating the revolution and construction with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and of arduous struggle.

In order to turn the armistice into a durable peace and remove the misfortune of national division, our party and the government of the republic have put forth reasonable and realistic reunification proposals at every period and stage of the developing situation and have made all possible efforts for their realization.

The struggle for the country's peace and peaceful reunification has continued strenuously among the South Korean people as well.

However, due to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their schemes of aggression and war, our nation's desire for reunification has not yet been realized, the danger of eternal division is increasing in Korea with each passing day, and the peace is being gravely threatened.

The armistice agreement stipulates the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea and the peaceful solution of the Korean question. However, far from withdrawing, as demanded by the armistice agreement, the U.S. imperialists have pertinaciously pursued an aggressive line against our people while continuously staying in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have transferred the headquarters of the U.S. forces in Japan to Seoul, reinforced the U.S. Army and the puppet army, introduced new weapons, and newly established and expanded the military bases. Due to the U.S. imperialists' schemes of arms buildup and military expansion, South Korea has been turned into the largest barracks and dangerous war powder magazine in the Far East in which various means of war are concentrated, including the aggressive troops and nuclear weapons.

The situation has been becoming more grave since Reagan took office. While openly pursuing the policy of confrontation of strength in Korea, the present U.S. ruling circles have concentrated vast armed forces in Korea and its vicinity, are accelerating the deployment of even neutron weapons in South Korea, which has been turned into the storehouse of nuclear arms, and are repeatedly kicking up the rackets of nuclear war games against our people.

The "Team Spirit - 83" joint military exercise which was staged in South Korea this year was a dangerous signal that the U.S. imperialists are attempting a nuclear war in Korea. The U.S. imperialists are positively pulling even the Japanese reactionary forces into the aggressive policy toward Korea. Under the pretext of collective security in Asia and the Pacific region, the U.S. imperialists have accelerated the integration of military cooperative systems by using, as axes, the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, the U.S.-South Korean Mutual Defense Treaty, and the Japan-South Korean treaties on basic relations. The U.S. imperialists are now speeding up the fabrication of the U.S.-Japan-South Korean triangular military alliance. By fabricating the triangular military alliance, the U.S. imperialists are trying to raise the Japanese militarist forces as the shock brigade for aggression in Korea and Asia and to mobilize the Self-Defense Force in the aggression of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' schemes of aggression and war against our people are being carried out by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, their guide and most truculent executant of their colonial policy. By kicking up the large-scale anticommunist rackets, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is inspiring the South-North confrontation and is accelerating the preparations for war. So as to remove and obliterate all social and political factors which are obstacles to the performance of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war, the ring is enforcing the outrageous military terrorist rule and is harshly suppressing the patriotic democratic forces demanding the independence and democratization of the society and the fatherland's reunification.

Due to the schemes of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to provoke a new war, our people's cause for peace and peaceful reunification is being gravely threatened and a tense situation is being created on the Korean peninsula, in which a war might break out at any time.

Claiming to be protectors, the U.S. imperialists are pretending that it is natural for them to militarily occupy South Korea. They are clamoring that their arms buildup and military expansion are to prepare against the so-called North's threat of southward invasion and its military superiority. This is a preposterous sophistry aimed at justifying their military occupation of South Korea and war policy.

The U.S. imperialists are aggressors who illegally occupy half of an other's country tens of thousands of miles away from the U.S. mainland. None of the Korean people has ever asked their protection. The U.S. imperialists cannot cover up their nature as occupationists and aggressors with anything, nor can they ever shirk their responsibility for disturbing peace on the Korean peninsula and blocking Korea's reunification.

The so-called regime in South Korea, which the U.S. imperialists put up as an independent country, is a puppet which cannot exercise any sovereignty. And, the ruling bunch in South Korea is a group of traitors who cannot represent any of the South Korean people.

The real rulers who hold and control all real power in South Korea are the U.S. imperialists. It is also the U.S. imperialists who block the reunification of our country and who infringe on the human rights and suppress the patriots in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are also reintroducing the Japanese aggressive forces -- who imposed colonial slavery on our people for nearly half a century -- into South Korea. Those who put up with the Chon Tu-hwan ring stirring up anticommunist rackets and inspiring the South-North confrontation and war fever are none other than the U.S. imperialists.

Clamoring that the 70th general meeting of the IPU will be held in Seoul in October, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now stirring up rackets. Despite the fact that there has been opposition from numerous member states, a plot has been worked out to hold the IPU general meeting in Seoul. This has been done by the U.S. imperialists. South Korea is not the place where dignified, sovereign, and independent nations can gather and hold a meeting. South Korea, which has been reduced to the U.S. imperialists' colony, military base, and nuclear base, is the dark hole of the part of the 20th century, where there is no parliamentary government or human rights.

The U.S. imperialists have worked out a plot to have the general meeting of the IPU held in Seoul. This is a trick aimed at legalizing the puppet regime, fabricating two Koreas, and giving vigor to the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has been cornered and isolated at home and abroad.

The U.S. imperialists' policy of occupation of South Korea and of aggression is the source of all misfortunes and pains of the South Korean people, is the basic factor disturbing peace in Korea, and is the decisive obstacle to our country's reunification.

As long as the U.S. imperialist aggression forces remain in South Korea, the South Korean people will not be able to escape calamity, and the independence and democratization of South Korea cannot be anticipated. Peace cannot be maintained in Korea and the country's reunification cannot be realized, either. This is the summing-up and lesson of the protracted struggle waged by our people for the fatherland's reunification, independence, and peace.

The anti-U.S., proindependence struggle, rapidly intensified and developed among the South Korean people, with the arson committed at the U.S. cultural centers in Kwangju and Pusan as momentum, is based on this lesson which they have learned by practical experience.

Today's situation, in which the U.S. imperialists are largely reinforcing armed forces on the Korean peninsula and its vicinity and are running wild to provoke a new nuclear war, demands that all patriotic forces in the North, South, and abroad firmly unite and more vigorously wage the anti-U.S., nation-saving struggle and the anti-war, peace movement.

It is our people's firm will to check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' schemes of aggression and war in South Korea, solidify peace on the Korean peninsula, and build a single, independent reunified Korea.

The time when U.S. imperialists could conquer other nations at will by wielding nuclear arms has already passed. The U.S. imperialists should stop the anachronistic policy of occupation and war schemes and withdraw from South Korea without delay in conformity with the demands of the armistice agreement and with the resolutions of the United Nations, taking along all means of war and aggressive armed forces, including nuclear arms.

The U.S. imperialists should abandon the splittist policy of the two Koreas, should not patronize the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is cursed and rejected by people, and should take their interfering hands off Korea.

The United States should respond to our proposal for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement to maintain and solidify peace in Korea and to seek a peaceful solution to the Korean question.

If the U.S. imperialists should traverse the path of war to the end, while ignoring the lesson of history of 30 years ago and our people's just demands, our people will answer this with resolute punishment.

To end the U.S. imperialists' aggression and interference, their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan ring and the military fascist rule should be liquidated. Intolerable are the nation-selling and traitorous acts by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is trying to sell the country and the people and even inflict nuclear ravages on compatriots by entrusting South Korea to the U.S. imperialists as their colony and military base. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan should stop the useless schemes of finding a way out through the military adventuresome policy and step down from power in conformity with the demands of people.

Reunifying the divided fatherland is the supreme national task assigned to our people. The proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo, set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is the most reasonable and realistic program for national salvation which makes it possible to independently and peacefully reunify the fatherland on the principle of great national unity.

To found a confederal state, the South Korean people should more highly uphold the anti-U.S. banner for independence and the antifascist banner for democratization. When the U.S. imperialist aggressors withdraw from South Korea and an end is put to the U.S. imperialists' interference in Korean internal affairs, our people will found an independent, democratic, and peace-loving confederal state with their own strength and accomplish the historic cause of national reunification.

To precipitate the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, socialist construction should be more powerfully accelerated in the northern half of the republic. Party members and workers should more solidly strengthen our revolutionary forces politically, economically, and militarily by vigorously accelerating the cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea, upholding the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture.

All the units and posts should fully prepare themselves to increase revolutionary alertness against the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and to firmly defend the socialist fatherland and the revolutionary gains from the encroachment of the enemy.

The peaceful solution to the Korean question is directly linked to peace in Asia and the world. On the occasion of the month of the joint anti-U.S. struggle, voices demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and the peaceful solution to the Korean question are raised at various places in the world each day. This displays the international solidarity opposing the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets maneuvers for division and war and supporting the peace and peaceful reunification of Korea and also greatly encourages our people.

We express our firm belief that, in the future, too, the world's peace-loving people will resolutely denounce the U.S. imperialists for occupying South Korea and maneuvering to fabricate two Koreas and to trigger war, and they will more powerfully stage the movement of solidarity to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and the struggle to isolate the Chon Tu-hwan military, fascist clique of South Korea.

No maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges can block the aspirations of our people who are trying to build a prospering and flourishing reunited fatherland without any foreign force or traitors.

Advancing, following the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidance of the glorious party center, our people will certainly accomplish the historic cause of national reunification.

BRIEFS

WAR ANNIVERSARY FILMS -- Pyongyang July 26 -- A film week opened to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War. During the week the cinema houses in Pyongyang and in the provincial and county seats and cities are showing documentary films on the brilliant victory won and militant course covered by the heroic Korean people and people's army in the just Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialists' aggression under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and feature films depicting the noble spiritual world of the heroic soldiers boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader. Among them are the Korean documentary films "Fatherland Liberation War" (Parts 1-6), "We Indict U.S. Imperialism, the Aggressor" and "U.S. Imperialists' Occupation of South Korea Is the Root Cause of National Division" and so on. And the Korean feature films including "Defenders of Height 1211", "Wolmi Island", "The Road to the Front" (two parts) and "Unknown Heroes" (Parts 1-20) are also showing. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 26 Jul 83 SK]

ATTORNEYS PLEAD FOR RELEASE OF PRC HIJACKERS

SK010733 Seoul YONHAP in English 0700 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 1 (YONHAP) -- A team of South Korean defense attorneys Monday pleaded for the release of the hijackers of a Chinese airliner as the six defendants, all of them Chinese, stood trial for the second time at a district court here.

The hijackers led by Zhuo Changren, 35, had been indicted by South Korean authorities for violating Korea's civil aviation laws and illegally possessing firearms. The six, who have claimed that their purpose was to seek asylum in Taiwan, hijacked a jetliner of China's Civil Aviation Administration, with over 100 people aboard, and forced it to land in South Korea last May 5.

The team of six counsels said it is a universal practice to protect hijackers seeking political asylum abroad. They said humanitarianism should outweigh international conventions on hijacking.

The lawyers stressed that the motive of the hijackers was to seek asylum (in Taiwan) and it did not constitute a crime. They said the firing of handguns by hijackers was not illegal in view of the compelling need to protect themselves against a threat on their lives.

Two of the crew members were wounded, though not critically, by gunshots fired by the hijackers.

The counsels invoked the United Nations Human Rights Declaration which provided for the right of all men and women to seek political asylum abroad, and said the hijacking of a plane was the last resort for the six defendants to take to escape from China which they said denied basic human rights "across-the-board."

They recalled that late President Chiang Kai-shek of the Nationalist Chinese regime in Taiwan harbored Korean independence fighters in mainland China from imperial Japanese authorities. They said it would be "inequitable" if South Korea, which welcomes defectors from North Korea, punished the Chinese defendants.

REUNION GROUP TO ASK SOVIET IPU MEMBERS FOR AID

SK301139 Seoul YONHAP in English 1111 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Seoul, July 30 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Bar Association has formed a committee for the repatriation of Korean expatriates in Sakhalin to bring home Koreans who were taken to the island for forced labor by Japanese authorities during World War II, association officials announced Saturday.

The association has also requested the Home Affairs Ministry to provide data pertaining to Koreans in Sakhalin and their relatives in South Korea.

The officials said the association plans to send such data to the Japanese Government and the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

A group of Japanese lawyers and a Korean expatriate attorney in Japan filed a suit with the Japanese Government eight years ago, demanding Japanese assistance in the repatriation of Koreans in Sakhalin.

The suit is still pending before a Japanese court.

The association estimates the number of Koreans in Sakhalin at about 60,000 and that of their relatives in South Korea at about 200,000. The association believes that about 5,000 of the Korean expatriates in Sakhalin would like to return home to South Korea. Sakhalin, which was part of the Japanese territory, came under the Soviet jurisdiction at the end of World War II, and Koreans there have since been unable to return home.

The officials said the association aims to have the issue of the repatriation of Koreans in Sakhalin put on the agenda of the annual meeting of the U.N. Human Rights Commission.

Last May, the association appealed to the commission in a letter containing historical data on the expatriates to provide its good offices in repatriating Koreans in Sakhalin. According to the officials, the commission has notified Japan and the Soviet Union of its receipt of the letter, and promised the Korean Bar Association that it will watch with interest developments regarding the fate of Koreans in Sakhalin.

The officials said the association will also ask Soviet delegates attending the inter-parliamentary union's annual general meeting in Seoul in October to cooperate in repatriating Koreans in Sakhalin. The association launched its drive to bring home Koreans in Sakhalin at a time when a national campaign is under way in South Korea to reunite Korean families separated during the Korean war.

47 NATIONS CONFIRM ATTENDANCE AT IPU MEETING

SK010727 Seoul YONHAP in English 0627 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 1 (YONHAP) -- Forty-seven countries have so far informed Seoul organizers of their participation in the forthcoming 1983 Interparliamentary Union (IPU) Conference.

Chairman of the conference organizing committee Rep Kwon Chong-tal said Monday 14 nations, including Finland, and two international observer institutions had sent formal applications to the committee by July 31. The other countries gave notice by telegrams and other means, Kwon said.

The 47 countries included the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Japan, and Middle East and African countries such as Kuwait, Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, Sudan and Senegal. Cyprus, which has no diplomatic relations with South Korea, was also listed.

Kwon said preparations for the October conference are going on very well, and the number of participating countries can be expected to increase shortly before the opening as has happened in the past. The 1983 IPY Conference is scheduled for Oct. 2-13 in Seoul.

N. KOREAN ARMY DEFECTOR GIVEN RANK OF MAJOR

SK010523 Seoul YONHAP in English 0204 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 1 (YONHAP) -- South Korea Monday commissioned Sin Chong-chol, 35, a former North Korean Army captain, who defected to the South last May 7 by crossing on foot the Demilitarized Zone separating the two Koreas.

South Korean Army Chief of Staff Gen. Hwang Yong-si, conferred on Sin the rank of major and decorated him with the Order of National Security Merit -- Samil medal.

Sin was the second North Korean military officer to defect to South Korea this year. Earlier this year, Yi Ung-pyong, a North Korean Air Force pilot, flew a MIG-19 fighter to South Korea. Yi is now serving as a major in the South Korean Air Force.

AUSTRALIA'S HAYDEN MEETS WITH DISSIDENTS IN SEOUL

BK291146 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] A meeting between Australia's foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, and a group of South Korean dissidents has caused friction with the government in Seoul. Mr Hayden met the dissidents at the residence of the Australian ambassador in Seoul after arriving in South Korea on Wednesday. A Radio Australi correspondent in South Korea for the visit, (Peter Keyes), says newspapers (here mentioned) visitors they said met Mr Hayden, including Professor (Ro Jong), an academic, and Mr (Ke Huang Gil), managing editor of the YONHAP NEWS AGENCY.

Australian officials have refused to confirm or deny the reports. Our correspondent understands the South Korean Government tried through diplomatic channels to prevent the meeting and that Korean security officials phoned some of the dissidents, warning them not to go. The South Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs said in a statement it was displeased that Mr Hayden had had such a meeting during his visit without considering the position of the host government.

KWANGJU COURT SENTENCES NINE FOR ANTISTATE ACTIVITIES

SK290224 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Jul 83 p 8

[Text] Kwangju (YONHAP) -- The Kwangju Appellate Court yesterday sentenced nine people accused of engaging in anti-state activities to prison terms ranging from one year to seven years. The jail terms given to Yi Kwang-ung, leader of the alleged pro-Communist ring, and his two condefendants were two to three years longer than those given by a lower court. A three-member panel of the court handed down prison terms arranging from one year to two years on the remaining six defendants. The six had been released since a lower court earlier suspended sentencing the six people who were members of the Osonghoe Society.

All the defendants were Yi's colleagues and their former students, Yi is a former school teacher.

"The acts of praising Communism by the defendants should not to pardoned," Senior Judge Yi Chae-hwa said in handing down the verdicts. The nine people were arrested late July last year on charges of violating the national security and anti-Communist laws. Yi drew a seven-year imprisonment term from the appeals court. The court also suspended Yi's civil rights for the same period.

A lower court had sentenced him to four years in prison plus suspension of his civil rights for the same period.

TSEDENBAL SENDS REPLY TO KIM IL-SONG

SK290044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 29 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the 62nd anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution, the national holiday of the Mongolian people.

The reply message dated July 22 reads: I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Presidium of the Great People's Hural and Government of the Mongolian People's Republic, the Mongolian people and in my own, express deep thanks to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people for your wholehearted congratulations and best wishes extended me on the occasion of the 62nd anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

Availing myself of this opportunity I reaffirm ~~you~~ that the Mongolian side will strive to constantly strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in conformity with the welfare of the Mongolian and Korean peoples and the cause of peace and socialism in the future, too.

I wholeheartedly wish you and the entire Korean people a new success in the socialist construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in the **struggle** for reunifying the country on a democratic basis and in a peaceful way.

MPR FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION RETURNS HOME FROM USSR

OW300234 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1628 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 29 (MONTSAME) -- The delegation of the Mongolian Soviet Friendship Society led by business-manager of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia, Deputy Chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian Soviet Friendship Society B. Badarch returned home from the Soviet Union on July 28. The delegation participated in the meeting of representatives of the friendship societies of the two countries, held recently in the Soviet town of Barnaul.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF DPRK DELEGATION TO MONGOLIA

Received by Politburo Member

OW300549 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1845 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Jul (MONTSAME) -- B. Altangeral, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural, today received a delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly headed by Yo Yon-ku, deputy chairman of the SPA Standing Committee.

The delegation is here at the invitation of the MPR People's Great Hural.

Leaves Ulaanbaatar

OW300553 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1345 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 July, (MONTSAME) -- A delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly headed by Yo Yon-ku, vice chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, which was in the MPR at the invitation of the MPR People's Great Hural, left Ulaanbaatar today. The delegation was seen off at Bayant Uhaa Airport by L Pagmadulam, member of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; G. Sobd, chief of an MPR People's Great Hural department; T. Gombosuren, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other officials, as well as Pak Si-kwon, DPRK ambassador to the MPR.

UNEN PRAISES CLOSE LINKS BETWEEN MPRP, CPSU

OW300300 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1622 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 29 (MONTSAME) -- An inseparable component of the international communist movement -- the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) since its foundation has established close links with the party of Lenin on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and consolidated and matured by constantly learning from the rich revolutionary experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) writes the Mongolian national daily UNEN. The UNEN's article devoted to the 80th anniversary of the 11th Congress of the Russian Socialist-Democratic Labour Party (RSDLP) notes that holding of traditional meetings of Mongolian and the Soviet party and state leaders conferences of secretaries of the Central Committee of the fraternal parties, expansion of co-operation in all the fields of socio-economic, political, scientific and cultural life -- all this raises the close ties between the two parties to a qualitatively new level.

The all-round development and deepening of co-operation of the Soviet and Mongolian Communists, writes the UNEN, are a decisive factor in successful realization of the tasks of socialist construction in the MPR and opens up broad possibilities for mastering advanced experience of the Soviet Union, educating the Mongolian people in the spirit of internationalism and further drawing closer together of the peoples of the two countries. The coordination of their foreign political courses, joint activity in the international arena are also an obvious proof of the strengthening cohesion of our two parties, underlines the paper. Undertaking joint tireless efforts aimed at the realization of peaceful initiatives of the socialist countries, they make a great practical contribution to further strengthening the unity of the anti-war movement. Struggle for averting the threat of a thermo-nuclear catastrophe, for lasting peace and security of the peoples of our planet.

UNEN COMMENTARY ON ASIAN ALARM AT JAPAN'S REARMING

OW300254 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1603 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 29 (MONTSAME) -- The Asian public expresses serious anxiety over the accelerated military preparations of Japan and the involvement of that country into the orbit of the strategy of global confrontation, dictated by Washington, notes the Mongolian national daily UNEN in its signed commentary. The official subscription of the Nakasone government to the military doctrine of NATO is an evidence of its unreserved support for the nuclear policy of the White House spearheaded primarily against the Soviet Union and its allies and lay the grounds for the "NATO-isation" of the country, running counter to the Japanese Constitution.

Although official Tokyo categorically denies that there are American nuclear weapons on Japanese territory, a broad circle of public in the country is of a diametrically opposite view, underlines the commentary. More than 70 percent of Okinawans polled in an opinion survey said that nuclear weapons are stationed on the island.

Political observers are also of the view that the planned stationing of 50 nuclear-capable F-16 fighter-bombers on the Misawa base, located just 800 kilometres from the Soviet town of Vladivostok, is nearing completion. These and many other alarming facts, points out the paper, testify that Washington and Tokyo have set out in earnest to make Japan an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" of the United States.

Having assumed the role of a "Far Eastern member" of NATO and a bearer of American interests in the region, Japan is simultaneously building up its military potential. The five-year programme for the modernisation of the country's armed forces, starting this year, must place Japan first in terms of military potential among those countries which do not possess nuclear weapons. Today, Tokyo annually spends about 30 billion dollars for military purposes, which is equivalent to those spent by Britain or France, notes the commentary.

The ASEAN peoples, who will never forget the tragic consequences of the Second World War, view the present policy of the Nakasone government, having a clearly militarist trend, with great suspicions and skepticism. They cannot be deluded by the hackneyed assertions to the effect that the present military preparations by the United States and Japan in the Pacific region are carried out to "check the Soviet threat". Banking on this threadbare myth of the American propaganda, the Japanese official circles, at the same time, keep mum about the indisputable fact that hundreds of American medium-range nuclear means are concentrated in the Far East and the Pacific spearheaded against the Soviet Union. Tokyo is also keeping silent on the numerous constructive proposals of the Soviet Union on establishing good-neighbourly relations between the two countries and stabilising the situation in that part of the Asian Continent, concludes the UNEN commentary.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER WU XUEQIAN CONDUCTS VISIT

MATUPHUM Editorial

BK290632 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 28 Jul 83 p 4

[Editorial: "The Thing Which Thailand Should Do With Regard to the Chinese Foreign Minister's Visit"]

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian will visit Thailand from 30 July. This visit is being watched by the international community, which attaches no less importance to it than the recent visit of the U.S. secretary of state. It is expected that the Kampuchean problem will be a topic of official discussions between Thai and the visiting senior Chinese officials.

It is expected that the Chinese side will reiterate its support for Thailand's and ASEAN's stand on the Kampuchean problem and its condemnation of Vietnam as the aggressor. This has been the formula which China has repeatedly trumpeted. Therefore, one can not hope for anything new from China with regard to the settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

Looking back at the recent seventh conference of Indochinese foreign ministers in Phnom Penh, the Indochinese countries have continued to stress the Chinese threat and the intention to immediately pull out all Vietnamese soldiers from Kampuchea once this threat ends. The conference also called for the initiation of a dialogue with the ASEAN countries without any preconditions.

The Indochinese countries also proposed several possibilities for a dialogue, such as a meeting of 15 Indochinese, ASEAN and other countries concerned. They have tried to broaden the possibility of a dialogue, thus emphasizing that a dialogue is the most important method for settlement of the Kampuchean problem. What is most important is their declaration that Vietnam is ready to negotiate with China at all levels and on all topics that would lead to negotiations on the Kampuchean problem.

For this reason, what Thailand should exploit from the Chinese foreign minister's visit is to induce China to show a more flexible attitude toward a dialogue. This is because China and the Indochinese countries are directly involved in the Kampuchean problem, which must be settled to alleviate the burden which has been forced upon Thailand.

Moreover, if Thailand is successful in bringing any progress, regardless of how little, in the solution to the Kampuchean problem, it will receive louder and longer applause from the international community than it would receive from organizing any kind of conference.

NATION REVIEW Comments

BK300058 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 30 Jul 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian who flies into Bangkok today for a three-day visit, is expected to discuss with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on measures to counter Hanoi's tactics to "confuse other nations over the source of the Kampuchean conflict," informed sources said yesterday.

The Thai and Chinese ministers will also discuss ways and means to bolster diplomatic support for the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government in the upcoming UN General Assembly in September, this year.

Observers said that Wu's visit is a demonstration of Peking's desire to demonstrate that it shares ASEAN's position on the Kampuchean issue.

In this regard, Thai officials say that the two may come up with statements to underline their joint approach to the effect that the crux of the Khmer conflict is the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea -- and not the so-called "China threat" which Hanoi has been trying to play up.

The related question to be discussed is naturally how to convince the world that it is Hanoi, and not the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), or China, that is "inflexible."

It has been pointed out that a major objective of Vietnam's "peace offensive," thinly veiled in the joint communique released at the end of the recent meeting of Indochinese foreign ministers in Phnom Penh, is to drive a wedge into the relations between Peking and Bangkok -- or at least to create such an image.

Secondly, Thai authorities believe, Hanoi's political offensive is also aimed at confusing the Kampuchean issue to make it seem that Hanoi wants to achieve a political solution to the Kampuchean question while the Kampuchean deadlock is blamed on the alleged intransigence on the part of Peking.

In the joint communique, the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and the Heng Samrin regime obviously played up their views against Peking and Washington toning down criticism on ASEAN.

For the first time, the three Indochinese foreign ministers said in the joint communique that they welcomed ASEAN's efforts to reduce the so-called "China threat." This has been taken as an exploitation of the offer projected by Sitthi to serve as a "go-between" to bring about a Sino-Vietnamese accommodation.

Understandably, Sitthi's move was aimed at underscoring Thai efforts to reach a Kampuchean breakthrough. The Thai minister has said that he offered his good offices because Peking has softened its stand on its terms for normalizing ties with Hanoi and Vietnam also said despite its desire to withdraw Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, it could not do so for fear of the China threat.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach had elaborated the definition of the so-called China threat:

(1) The Chinese backing for Khmer resistance forces, (2) the military training given by Peking to Laotian rebels operating against Vientiane, and (3) the presence of massive Chinese troops along the Sino-Vietnamese frontier.

During his talks with Wu, Sitthi is not expected to pursue his proposed role of an intermediary between the two rival communist countries, given his fear of the probability of Hanoi exploiting his offer. Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden's recent call for more flexibility on the part of the Chinese might have been cited as a "lesson" to be learned.

Hayden's call, made after his visits to Hanoi and Vientiane, has been interpreted in some circles -- both here and in Peking -- as the Australian foreign minister's being trapped by the hands the Vietnamese since the statement in effect painted a picture, real or apparent, that China is to be solely blamed for the current Kampuchean stalemate.

That the Thai side is not expected to pursue the mediatory role will also be prompted by the recent Chinese statement that the Kampuchean problem is not a conflict between Peking and Hanoi, but between Kampuchea and Vietnam -- an indirect and veiled rejection of Sitthi's offer.

Hayden's visits to Hanoi and Vientiane will also be re-examined and both sides will compare their respective assessments of the Australian attitude towards Kampuchea during the Sitthi-Wu talks today. They are also expected to work out measures to retain the Australian support for resolutions calling for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and self-determination for the Kampuchean issue, which is expected to be renewed by ASEAN and its allies at the upcoming UN General Assembly.

The Thai assessment on Hayden's "peace bid" is that he had to play what he termed a "positive role" because of domestic pressure. Australia is not expected to deviate from the framework of UN principles on Kampuchea.

The Thai side is also expected to seek Chinese participation in the campaign to lobby for votes for the Khmer resistance government. Peking is close to Third World countries, particularly such African countries as Kenya and Tanzania.

To compare their analyses on Vietnam's peace offensive, the two sides will scrutinize the Indochinese foreign ministers' joint communique to seek its weak points for use in their respective lobbying.

These points might include the proposal that the ASEAN's concept of the Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality (ZOPFAN) be taken as a groundwork for the proposed talks between the two groupings or their representatives. ASEAN and China will predictably point out that this is an attempt to divert world attention from the crux of the Kampuchean problem: the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.

Arrival Reported

BK300419 Hong Kong AFP in English 0404 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Bangkok, July 30 (AFP) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian arrived here today from Pakistan for two rounds of talks with his Thai counterpart Sitthi Sawetsila.

On his arrival, Mr Wu told reporters that he was optimistic his 4-day working visit to Thailand would further strengthen Sino-Thai relations. He added that the discussions would cover "international problems of mutual interest" to the two countries.

Mr Wu was scheduled to have an audience with King Phumiphon Adunyadet and to meet with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon on Monday. The top Chinese diplomat will also meet with representatives of the Thai-Chinese community and will be the guest of honour tomorrow night at a dinner hosted by the Bangkok Bank, Southeast Asia's largest commercial bank.

Meets With Sitthi

BK301224 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and his party arrived at 0710 this morning for a 4-day official visit to Thailand as guests of the Foreign Ministry. Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpraphan welcomed the group at the Bangkok airport. At 0930, the PRC foreign minister met and held official consultations with the Thai foreign minister at the Foreign Ministry, Saranrom Palace. The talks lasted for 2 hours. They had lunch at Erawan Hotel. The two foreign ministers resumed talks at the Foreign Ministry in the afternoon from 1600 to 1800. After the talks, the PRC foreign minister left for the Erawan Hotel.

At 1930, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila will host a dinner reception in honor of PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian at the Foreign Ministry.

Further Arrival Details

BK300838 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 30 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Thailand will ask China to step up aid to the two non-communist factions of the Democratic Kampuchea coalition in two rounds of talks scheduled for today, political observers said this morning.

At the same time, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila is expected to probe Chinese Foreign Minister's reaction to an earlier appeal by Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden for more flexibility from China on the Kampuchean issue.

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and his six-man entourage arrived in Bangkok at 7:20 a.m. today for a four-day visit on a Swissair flight from Pakistan at the invitation of Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

Observers said this morning that ACM [Air Chief Marshall] Sitthi was likely to sound Mr Wu out in two rounds of talks on Chinese reaction to Hayden's appeal for flexibility. The observers said however that while Thailand will probe China's reaction, there would be no attempt to press China in any direction.

And at the same time, Thailand is likely to ask China to increase aid for the non-communist factions of the Khmer coalition government.

Up to now, China has been concentrating its assistance for the Khmer Rouge, with lesser aid going to Prince Norodom Sihanouk's and Son Sann's groups.

Another main topic of discussion is likely to be strategies for retaining the Kampuchean coalition's seat in the United Nations this September, the sources said.

The Chinese party was accorded a warm welcome this morning at Don Muang Airport and was met by ACM Sitthi, Pakistan Ambassador to Thailand Kamal Matinuddin [name and title as published] and representatives of various Chinese associations in Thailand.

In an arrival statement, Mr Wu said that he was glad to have chance to visit Thailand which he said is a beautiful and friendly country. Describing his visit as being a working one, Mr Wu said he would be meeting ACM Sitthi "to exchange views on international problems and problems of mutual concern."

Minister Wu said he felt honoured to have a chance to meet His Majesty the King and to pay a courtesy call on Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. He said he would convey the good wishes of Chinese Leaders to His Majesty and to Gen Prem.

Thai-Chinese relations are friendly and good, particularly in cooperation, he said, adding that on this visit to Thailand he would have a chance to exchange views. He expressed optimism that talks would be successful and help tighten already good relations.

Foreign Minister Wu was scheduled to hold two rounds of talks with ACM Sitthi this morning between 10 a.m. and noon and between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. this afternoon at the Foreign Ministry. This would be followed by a dinner party.

First Talks Held

BK300700 Hong Kong AFP in English 0656 GMT 30 Jul 83

[By Jim Wolf]

[Text] Bangkok, July 30 (AFP) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and his Thai counterpart Sitthi Sawetsila held a first round of official talks here today and saw eye-to-eye on Cambodia, a Thai spokesman said. Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman Chet Sutcharitkun said the ministers agreed that Vietnam had not changed its stance on Cambodia in any way, though, they held, it was trying to appear "flexible."

Mr Wu arrived here early this morning after an official visit to Pakistan which focused on China's demands for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. China is also in the forefront of efforts to dislodge Soviet-equipped Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, a one-time neutral buffer state between Vietnam and Thailand.

The Thai spokesman said Mr Wu and Air Chief Marshal Sitthi agreed that Vietnam was seeking to portray China as the intransigent party in a bid to justify its continued armed presence in Cambodia.

For his part, Air [Chief] Marshal Sitthi briefed Mr Wu on the outcome of the annual meeting of Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) foreign ministers held in Bangkok last month. He also briefed Mr. Wu on the results of his tour earlier this month to Belgium, Denmark and Britain, Mr. Chet said. The ministers are to hold a second round of official talks this evening, focusing on bilateral relations the Thai spokesman added.

Mr Wu, who succeeded Huang Hua last November, was making his first visit to a member of ASEAN, which links Thailand with Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Relations between Thailand and China have improved steadily since the 1978 Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia. China, in a bid to cement a broad front against the emergence of a coordinated pro-Soviet grouping on its southern flanks, sharply reduced its support to members of the pro-Peking Communist Party of Thailand (CPT). Hanoi has said it will not withdraw its troops from Cambodia until the end of what it has called a 2,000 year-old threat to the region from China.

Sitthi, Wu Address Banquet

BK301626 Hong Kong AFP in English 1619 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Bangkok, July 30 (AFP) -- China remains conditionally ready to normalize relations with Vietnam, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said here tonight. Mr Wu, speaking at a banquet hosted in his honor by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, said China was ready to develop good-neighborly relations with all Southeast Asian countries, "including Vietnam." He stressed, however, that China remained inalterably opposed to the Hanoi's four-and-a-half-year-old armed presence in Cambodia. China wished to see Cambodia become an "independent, neutral and non-aligned country," said Mr Wu, who arrived here today shortly after dawn from Pakistan.

"Sino-Vietnamese relations can be normalized provided that the Vietnamese authorities undertake to withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea (Cambodia) and follow it up with action," the foreign minister said. However, he added, the Chinese people will never allow anyone to "wantonly trample upon others' independence and sovereignty."

Mr. Wu's statement closely paralleled a five-point proposal for a Cambodian settlement published by China on March 1. Vietnam and its allied governments in Laos and Cambodia formally rejected this plan in a trilateral statement issued 10 days ago in Phnom Penh. At the same time, the three pro-Soviet Indochinese governments accused China of waging political, economic and military action against their security and independence.

In his speech, Mr. Wu said China held that "the pressing task of the moment" was to increase support for the anti-Vietnamese Cambodian coalition government headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk to create the "necessary conditions" for a political settlement. "So long as the Vietnamese aggressors hang on in Kampuchea (Cambodia), our support to the Kampuchean people's resistance against aggression will continue," he said. "In the end, Vietnamese authorities will be punished by history for their perverse acts, and the question of Kampuchea will be settled in a fair and reasonable way according to the wishes of the Kampuchean people," Mr. Wu added. He said Vietnam was resorting increasingly to "political tricks" to hoodwink world public opinion and drive a wedge among members of the Association of Southeast Asian Countries (ASEAN), which has led efforts to dislodge Vietnam's 150,000-180,000 troops from Cambodia.

For his part, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said Thailand and its ASEAN partners remained committed to a political solution in Cambodia involving the withdrawal of all foreign troops and self-determination for the Cambodian people. Thailand, Marshal Sitthi said, is "satisfied with China's assurance of its acceptance and support of the solution to the Kampuchean problem as held by ASEAN." "Thailand believes that China's support of ASEAN's effort to this effect will favor the eventual solution of the Kampuchean problem, notwithstanding existing obstacles," Marshal Sitthi added.

Earlier in the day, Marshal Sitthi held two rounds of official talks with Mr. Wu totalling about five and a half hours. The Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman, Chet Sutcharitkun, said the ministers saw eye-to-eye on Cambodia in addition to discussing their growing bilateral political and economic cooperation. During the talks, Mr. Wu briefed Air Marshal Sitthi on the status of China's talks with the Soviet Union on bilateral relations, the third round of which is due he held in Beijing in October, Mr. Chet said.

Mr. Wu also discussed the prospects for the scheduled visit to Beijing beginning Wednesday by Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden, who visited Hanoi and Bangkok last month, the Thai spokesman said.

Wu Seeks Anti-SRV Pressure

BK310023 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 31 Jul 83 pp 1,2

[Excerpts] Visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian last night called for "strong international pressure" to be applied on Vietnam "in all aspects" to create necessary conditions for a political settlement of the Kampuchean question.

In a strongly-worded anti-Hanoi statement at a dinner held at the Foreign Ministry hosted by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, the Chinese minister said that "stark reality" shows that "Vietnam will not give up easily its interests and position which it has acquired in Kampuchea and its established policy of setting up the Indochinese Federation, carrying out expansion in Southeast Asia and practising regional hegemonism."

The Vietnamese authorities, he said, were resorting to political "tricks" such as "regional conference," "partial troop withdrawal," peaceful dialogue etc... "in an attempt to create confusion by exploiting people's desire for an early settlement of the Kampuchean question."

Wu told the distinguished guests at the dinner that Vietnam recently tried to present its invasion of Kampuchea as an effort on its part to resist China's threat -- and an issue between China and Vietnam.

"This is simply aimed at undermining the friendly relations between China and ASEAN and diverting people's attention. But who will take this kind of absolutely unfounded propaganda seriously? Facts speak louder than sophistry. It is to no avail for aggressors to try to cover up the fact of their four years of armed occupation of Kampuchea by means of deception," the Chinese minister said.

In an apparent warning against ASEAN to find an accommodation with Vietnam, the Chinese minister said: "In dealing with obstinate aggressors, compromise and concession, even though made with good intentions, can only inflame their arrogance instead of lifting the Kampuchean people from misery and bringing peace and tranquility to Southeast Asia."

He also reiterated ASEAN adherence to the UN resolutions which call for complete withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea and self-determination for the Kampuchean people.

Sitthi also expressed Thailand's satisfaction with China's assurance of its acceptance and support for the resolutions on Kampuchean problem as held by ASEAN.

The Chinese minister, leading a seven member delegation, told his Thai counterpart that the Chinese stand is to further support the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and its armed forces in their resistance against Vietnam "and to continue to exert strong international pressure on Vietnam in all aspects so as to create necessary conditions for a political settlement of the Kampuchean question and to materialize the principles of the UN resolutions and the Declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea."

In his speech last night, Wu said that China was ready to develop good-neighbourly relations with all Southeast Asian countries including Vietnam.

"Sino-Vietnamese relations can be normalized provided that the Vietnamese authorities undertake to withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea unconditionally and follow it up with action," he said.

Sitthi and Wu agreed during their talks earlier in the day that solution to the Kampuchean problem could be resolved only through patience and strong determination.

Wu stressed last night that so long as the Vietnamese troops hang on in Kampuchea, "our support to the Kampuchean people's resistance against aggression will continue."

He said: "In the end, the Vietnamese authorities will be punished by history for their perverse acts, and the question of Kampuchea will be settled in a fair and reasonable way according to the wishes of the Kampuchean people and the peace-loving and justice -- upholding peoples."

Wu quoted Sitthi as saying that Vietnam's stance on the question of Kampuchea had not changed a bit. "This is a forceful rebuff to Vietnam's political plot," Wu said.

He reminded the audience that the Vietnamese authorities recently again threatened openly that if their conditions, which Wu said are "unreasonable," for troop withdrawal from Kampuchea are not met, they would continue staying in Kampuchea until "hell freezes over."

Informed sources said that Sitthi and Wu during the afternoon talks during 4:30 pm until 7:15 pm, also dwelled on means to continue lobbying for support for the CGDK in the upcoming UN General Assembly.

On bilateral issues, the Chinese minister said his government was interested in investing in the exploration for potash, used in fertilizer production, in Thailand.

Both ministers agreed that investments in both countries should be stepped up.

The Thai minister said that Thailand would like China to buy more of Thai rice, maize, mungbean, tobacco, pigs, sugar and minerals.

NATION REVIEW Analyzes Wu Address

BK010238 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 1 Aug 83 p 4

['Thai Talk' column by Sutthichai Yun: 'Wu's Message: Bleed Vietnam Until Hell Freezes Over']

[Text] Rude and unreasonable -- that's how Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian described Vietnam's position that Hanoi's troops will continue to stay in Kampuchea until "hell freezes over." The visiting Chinese minister then proceeded to assert in his speech Saturday evening that Beijing would like to see the continuation of the exerting of "strong international pressure on Vietnam in all aspects."

To paraphrase both the Chinese and Vietnamese statements, it is tantamount to Beijing saying: Bleed Vietnam white until hell freezes over.

Wu's speech here in response to Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's welcoming address at a dinner was tough stuff. Its significance perhaps is that Beijing has changed little of its firm policy to corner Vietnam into giving up its presence in Kampuchea. And, no doubt, if Minister Sitthi had obtained an advance copy of the text earlier in the day, he must definitely have dropped his earlier suggestion that Thailand would be ready to act as a "go-between" for China and Vietnam. Beijing apparently doesn't like it although Wu didn't say it in that many words. Sitthi found it more pleasant to skip the topic.

China has for the first time reacted to the various proposals put forward as political solutions over the Kampuchean question to Vietnam. And the reaction from Beijing is unquestionably negative.

Part of Wu's speech put it this way: "Many people have put forward various proposals in the hope of breaking the deadlock, reaching a political settlement of the Kampuchean question and obtaining peace and stability in Southeast Asia. This is totally understandable."

When the Chinese minister says something is "totally understandable," he presumably means that is naive for those who made the proposals to think that Vietnam would even listen.

The Chinese foreign minister's statement obviously represents an old line reaffirmed -- the ASEAN's recent deliberations in Bangkok over the possibility of sending a minister to Hanoi to hold talks with Vietnam probably hit Beijing with a sour note at the time.

In Beijing's language, that could be called another "political trick" on Vietnam's part. In ASEAN's view, that's a show of flexibility and a diplomatic offensive to convince the world that it's Vietnam which is not being flexible.

But China's strategy is obviously a different ballgame, as the Americans would say. Beijing says there is no such thing as a "China threat" against Vietnam -- and that the Kampuchean conflict is not an issue between China and Vietnam as Hanoi has been trying to portray it to be. That, Wu said, is a political trick Vietnam has used to "undermine the friendly relations" between China and ASEAN.

ASEAN would do well to take note of Wu's other thinly-veiled warning -- that "compromise and concession," even when they are made with good intentions, could only "inflate their arrogance." Obviously, Thailand's recent statement that substance, and not modalities, is what counts when it comes to resolving the Kampuchean issue might have sent Beijing officials seeking a clarification.

In contrast, Minister Sirithi's statement at the dinner was a low-key affair and all he was trying to emphasize was that Beijing's support of ASEAN's stand on the Kampuchean issue would help to bring about a peaceful, political solution. The fact that he didn't go into detail in public aid not by any means indicate that the Thai minister didn't hammer home a few points about "flexibility" -- real or apparent -- during their two rounds of lengthy discussions on Saturday.

Wu's statement stresses Beijing's joint stand with ASEAN in the overall issue of Kampuchea. There is no doubt about that. But it does underscore the uncompromising stand and the no-nonsense approach, including a careful use of the term "punishment" against Vietnam in a different scenario -- "In the end, Vietnamese authorities will be punished by history for their perverse acts," he said.

In Beijing's scheme of things, ASEAN's recent "diplomatic offensive" and show of flexibility just won't persuade Vietnam to change its policy in Kampuchea at all. Wu's speech in Bangkok Saturday night will be very carefully dissected both in Hanoi and other capitals of ASEAN. After all, China is a veteran player in the game of "sending signals." And the latest ones are, whether one agrees with them or not, more than crystal clear.

Bank President Fetes Wu

BK010107 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian yesterday afternoon attended an informal lunch given in his honour by Mr Chatri Sophonphanit, president of the Bangkok Bank, at the bank's headquarters. On hand to greet the senior Chinese official, who arrived in Bangkok on Saturday for a four day official visit, was Mr Chin Sophonphanit, Chairman of the Bangkok Bank.

Mr Chatri said after the lunch that he and Mr Wu only had an informal chat, which did not have any bearing on the bank's potential operational ties with China. He added however that the Bangkok Bank is eyeing a possible banking operation in Macau in the near future. Among other important guests at the lunch were M.R. Khukrit Pramot, leader of the Social Action Party, Maj-Gen Charchai Chunhawan, deputy leader of the Chat Thai Party, Prasit Kanchanawat, vice chairman of the Bangkok Bank, and Dr Amnuai Wirawan, executive director of the Bangkok Bank.

Wu Urges Friendly Ties

BK010059 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian last night called on Thais of Chinese descent to maintain a tradition of friendly relations between Thailand and China to help both countries to strengthen their economic and cultural ties.

Addressing about 600 leading businessmen at a dinner held in his honour at the Ambassador Hotel, Mr Wu said that China and Thailand had a long history of cordial relationship.

He said that this relationship was further strengthened when the two countries formally established diplomatic relations in 1975.

Since then "the two countries have become closer, and we trust each other more," he said. Mr Wu is currently on a four-day official visit to Thailand.

Among important guests attending the dinner last night were Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila and Mr Uthen Techaphaibun, president of the Bangkok Metropolitan Bank.

Mr Wu went on to say that strong Sino-Thai relationship would greatly benefit the peoples of both countries and bring about peace and security to the whole Southeast Asian region.

China has come a long way in its economic development and "the Chinese people both in urban and rural communities are now more confident of the country's ability to surge ahead toward greater economic development," he said.

Mr Wu urged Thai businessmen of Chinese origin to do their share in promoting friendship between the two countries.

In his response, Thai-Chinese Chamber of Commerce president Amphon Bulaphak told Mr Wu that his visit heralded a new area of the Thai-Chinese relationship.

News Conference Held

BK010648 Hong Kong AFP in English 0633 GMT 1 Aug 83

[By Jim Wolf]

[Text] Bangkok, Aug. 1 (AFP) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian today called on other countries to share the burden of aiding Cambodian resistance groups battling Vietnamese forces in their homeland. Mr. Wu told a news conference here that China was doing and would continue to do "its best" for the three main resistance groups, but should not be expected to "bear this burden alone."

Mr Wu, on the third day of an official four-day visit to Thailand, appealed for assistance specifically to nations which politically support the anti-Vietnamese Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. "We hope other countries which support the CGDK will also extend aid to the resistance. China cannot be expected to bear this burden alone," he said.

Mr. Wu, who spoke in Chinese, stressed China was providing material aid to the non-communist groups led by Prince Sihanouk and CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann in addition to the ousted Khmer Rouge, a long-standing Chinese ally. He said he understood international misgivings about any association with the Khmer Rouge, blamed for murderously brutal ultra-revolutionary rule while in power in Phnom Penh from April 1975 to January 1979. But, he added Khmer Rouge mistakes were a matter of the past, had been corrected and should not interfere with what he called the need to rebuff Vietnamese aggression.

The minister noted that the coalition partners differed on what he called certain minor points, but shared the common goal of dislodging the 150,000-180,000 troops sent in by Hanoi on December 25, 1978.

Referring to China's punitive punch across its border into Vietnam in early 1979, he said China retained the right to teach Vietnam "a second lesson," but had no plans to do so now. He said there was "no change" in China's policy toward Vietnam, nor in Vietnam's toward the Cambodian conflict in a remark that observers said seemed to confirm prospects for continued combat, possibly for many years to come. For the first time in public, Mr Wu used the informal term "Khmer Rouge" for the faction which now formally calls itself the Communist Party of Democratic Kampuchea.

On another matter, Mr Wu confirmed China would host a third round of bilateral consultations with the Soviet Union in Peking in early October. He said the atmosphere of these talks had so far been "friendly" but there had not yet been any "breakthroughs" on the principle obstacles to improve Chinese-Soviet relations.

Mr. Wu is to meet King Phumiphon Adunyadet and Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon before returning home tomorrow.

His visit here is his first, since becoming foreign minister last June, to a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which also includes Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Wu on CGDK, Other Issues

BK010831 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 1 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian this morning appealed to friendly countries to step up material support for the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government, saying that it cannot rely on China alone for support.

The Democratic Kampuchea coalition has been gaining strength since its formation and has successfully beat back the recent Vietnamese dry season offensive, he said. Even the relatively weak Son Sann and Sihanouk factions have gained strength, he said at a press conference at the Erawan Hotel this morning. While the coalition partners may differ somewhat in their ideology and in minor points, they are unanimous in their aim to drive Vietnam out of Kampuchea, he said.

Asked whether China is still giving support to the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT], Mr Wu said that relationships between the Communist Party of China and other communist parties world-wide is based on equality, independence, respect and non-interference. As far as China is concerned, the CPT movement is an internal matter for Thailand and there will be no interference from China on the matter he said.

He levelled a blast at the United States for its recent arms sale to Taiwan, saying that the U.S. should adhere to its promises and not make empty statements. He pointed out that some new weapons had been included in the recent \$530 million arms sale from the U.S. to Taiwan.

He will be granted an audience with his majesty the king today after meeting with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. Mr Wu will be feted today at a lunch hosted by Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan in his capacity as chairman of the Thai-Chinese Friendship Association.

This evening Minister Wu will host a dinner at the Chinese Embassy in honour of Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila. Mr Wu who flew here Saturday morning from Pakistan is scheduled to leave tomorrow morning for Beijing. He had been visiting Thailand as a guest of Minister Sitthi.

JAPAN-U.S. MILITARY COLLUSION CONDEMNED

OW271227 Hanoi VNA in English 0737 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 27 -- Under the title: "A Policy That Ties Japan to the U.S.-N.A.T.O. War Chariot," NHAN DAN today condemns the Nakasone administration for increasing its military collusion with the U.S. imperialists.

Commenting on the joint U.S.-Japan naval exercise near the Hawaiian islands, the paper says: "The Reagan administration is feverishly accelerating its arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and carrying out its global strategy against the world revolution, specifically the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

In Asia, it considers Japan as its number one ally and is prodding it to increase its military budget. Following the big military exercises with the participation of South Korea, the U.S.-Japan military exercise proves that the United States is plotting to set up a U.S.-Japan-South Korea military bloc in northeast Asia".

"Clutching at the war machinery of the U.S. imperialists," the paper continues, "the Japanese militarists and monopoly capitalists scheme to expand their forces in Asia and the Pacific...Nakasone's policy poses a serious threat to peace and the democratic rights of the Japanese people. That is a brazen challenge to the Japanese people's aspiration for peace. The movement for peace and against war is being stepped up in Japan."

"The U.S.-Japan collusion" NHAN DAN further says, "together with the U.S.-China collusion in the U.S. imperialists' warlike and reactionary global strategy poses a serious threat to the peace, security and independence of many nations in Asia and elsewhere in the world, through the Moscow statement of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries and the appeal of the Prague world peace assembly, freedom-and peace-loving forces throughout the world have shown their determination and strength. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are determined not to let the United States and its allies carry out their scheme to win a military edge and force other nations to bow to them."

LE DUAN MEETS USSR'S ANDROPOV IN MOSCOW

OW291644 Hanoi VNA in English 1606 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 29 -- Yu. Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today received in Moscow Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The two leaders informed each other of the most important issues in party and state activities in their countries, and examined the burning international questions of common concern. They paid special attention to the tasks of the struggle for peace against the danger of a new world war.

Le Duan reiterated his full support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. Yu. Andropov declared that the Soviet Union would continue supporting the constructive efforts of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea aimed at making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, cooperation and stability.

The two leaders expressed their satisfaction at the fruitful development of the all-round fraternal relations between the two parties, governments and peoples, and laid emphasis on the significance of the Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation the 5th anniversary of which will be celebrated this year.

They also considered some concrete steps to be taken to further strengthen the economic cooperation between the two countries.

The reception took place in a warm atmosphere of friendship and complete understanding.

HAIPHONG MARKS FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION ANNIVERSARY

OW300507 Hanoi VNA in English 1614 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi, VNA July 29 -- A meeting was held in Haiphong this afternoon under the auspices of the city's Fatherland Front committee and branch of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society.

Among those in attendance were Haiphong Mayor Nguyen Dan, Trinh Khac Tu, chairman of the local chapter of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association, and A.S. Filatov, Soviet acting consul general in Haiphong.

Speaking at the meeting, Trinh Khac Tu and A.S. Filatov extolled the great friendship and military solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

AMITY GROUP ENDS FIVE DAY VISIT TO MOSCOW

OW300737 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi, VNA July 30 -- A delegation of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association led by its Chairman Nguyen Vinh, paid a five-day visit to the Soviet Union ending Friday.

During its visit, the delegation attended a meeting to mark the 25th anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society.

It was received by Z.M. Kruglova, president of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; and G.S. Titov, president of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society.

The delegation called on the Leonid Brezhnev Precinct in Moscow, the Institute of History of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and some other establishments.

NHAN DAN MARKS FRIENDSHIP ANNIVERSARY WITH SOVIETS

OW311118 Hanoi VNA in English 0739 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi, VNA July 31 -- "Vietnamese-Soviet friendship has been built on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism", said Nguyen Vinh, president of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association, in an article on the 25th anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society (July 31). The article, front-paged in NHAN DAN today, says:

"The long-standing friendship and solidarity between the two countries have become a fine tradition of the two peoples who share a common ideal -- struggle for the victory of socialism and communism and for the freedom and happiness of the people.

"President Ho Chi Minh, the first Vietnamese Communist, brought the light of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of the October Revolution to the Vietnamese people, laid the groundwork for Vietnamese-Soviet friendship and made it blossom and bear fruit.

"The Vietnamese people highly value the activities and prestige of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society, an influential organization in the Soviet Union. During the Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. war for national salvation, the Soviet-Vietnamese society organized and constantly encouraged a mass movement for solidarity with and support to Vietnam both spiritually and materially, thus becoming a major source of inspiration to the Vietnamese people's fight for independence, freedom and socialism.

"In their national construction and defence at present, the Soviet-Vietnamese society has joined its Vietnamese counterpart in encouraging the two peoples by practical and effective activities, thereby contributing actively to the consolidation and development of the friendship and all-sided cooperation between the two countries.

"The Vietnamese people, now as in the past, are fully aware that Vietnamese-Soviet solidarity, friendship and cooperation constitute an extremely important factor ensuring the victories of the Vietnamese revolution hitherto and from now on.

"Welcoming the 25th anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society, the Vietnamese people wish their Soviet brothers and sisters, under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party headed by esteemed Comrade Yuriy Andropov, success in implementing the resolutions of the 26th party congress. They also wish the society still bigger achievements in the lofty cause of consolidating and promoting Vietnamese-Soviet friendship".

PHAM VAN DONG SENDS MESSAGE TO NUCLEAR MEETING

OW311952 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 31 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong on July 30 sent the following message to the 1983 International Conference Against A and H Bombs:

"On behalf of the Vietnamese people, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and in my own name, I wish to extend to the delegates to the 1983 International Conference Against A and H Bombs in Tokyo, Hiroshima and Nagasaki my warm greetings.

"At present, due to the policy of arms race and war preparation by imperialism and the bellicose, reactionary and militarist forces, especially the feverish preparation by the United States and NATO for installing medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the world situation has become extremely tense. The danger of a new world war and a nuclear war has increased and world peace is in serious jeopardy. The imperialist and reactionary forces are frantically pushing up the arms race in an attempt to gain military superiority and are frenziedly opposing the world peoples cause of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

"Following the well-known appeal for peace and life against nuclear war of the Prague peace assembly, the 1983 International Conference Against A and H Bombs held in Japan bears a significance of special importance in that it will step up the solidarity and unity of actions of the movement for peace and disarmament against nuclear war. It can be said with certainty that if the peace forces in the world firmly and affectively combine their actions they will surely be able to curb the danger of a nuclear war.

The Japanese people, once victims of A and H bombings by the United States, understand better than anyone else the disaster of a nuclear war. I believe that the international conference held in Japan this time will mobilize the Japanese people into a broad movement to demand the abolition of the U.S.-Japan security treaty, and the reduction of the military budget and defend the non-nuclear status of Japan, oppose the danger of the revival of Japanese militarism, enhance international solidarity and co-ordinate the actions of the Japanese people with the world peoples in the common struggle for peace and disarmament against nuclear war.

Themselves victims of more than thirty years of war of aggression, the Vietnamese people cherish peace more than anyone else. The people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam strongly condemn the schemes and acts of U.S. imperialism warmongering forces, fully support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and all peace-loving countries, and will strive to make Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation, thus making worthy contribution to the common struggle for peace and stability in the world.

I wish the conference success."

NONCOMMERCIAL PAYMENTS PACT SIGNED WITH PRK

OW310122 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 30 -- A non-commercial payments agreement was signed here today between Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Signatories were Chu Tam Thuc, Vietnamese minister of finance and his Kampuchean counterpart, Chan Chhin.

Present at the signing ceremony were Ha Van Lau, Vietnamese deputy foreign minister and the charge d'affaires a.i. of the Kampuchean Embassy in Hanoi.

THAI MILITARY EXERCISES 'AGGRAVATED TENSE SITUATION'

BK301139 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Thai armed forces on Wednesday, 27 July, performed a field-supply exercise by air along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Paratroopers, armored units, and about 500 ground troops took part in the exercise. Commander in Chief of the Thai Army Gen Athit Kamlang-ek observed the exercise.

Meanwhile, Thailand and the United States conducted a joint military exercise codenamed "Cobra Gold-83" in the Gulf of Thailand. Public opinion held that these moves by the Thai authorities have aggravated the already tense situation in the region.

VNA REJECTS REPORT OF SRV INCURSIONS INTO THAILAND

OW300817 Hanoi VNA in English 0754 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 30 -- Voice of America (VOA) yesterday quoted reports by Thai officials that Vietnamese troops had intruded one kilometre inside that territory and clashed with Thai border guards.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to completely reject this fabrication. It is aimed at sabotaging the trend for detente and dialogue which is growing between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries and serving the scheme of the United States and China to cause tension in the region and confrontation between Thailand and Vietnam.

THAILAND WARNED ON SUPPORTING PRC'S POLICY

BK301214 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Unattributed commentary: "The Dangerous Policy in Service of Beijing Contradicts the Wish of the Thai People"]

[Text] The constructive proposal by the three Indochinese countries at the seventh foreign ministers conference held in Phnom Penh recently received wide acclaim from world opinion. It is considered a serious step in the effort to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation. Yet, it is regrettable that a number of members of the Thai ruling circles rejected the proposal, based on goodwill, of the three Indochinese countries. They repeated Beijing's words and accused Vietnam of posing a threat to the peace and stability of Southeast Asia and security of Thailand. They stubbornly cling to the erroneous resolutions of the United Nations and are plotting for the return of the genocidal Pol Pot Clique to Kampuchea. What is interesting is that their rejection of the three Indochinese countries' proposal coincides with the forthcoming trip to Thailand by Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. Can it be that they are preparing a gift to please the Beijing rulers? They even set conditions for Vietnam to pull its soldiers 30 km away from the Thai-Kampuchean border.

It is impossible for the Thai people, known for their love for peace and friendship, to remain idle to the acts of those people within the Thai ruling circles. The Thai people are even more displeased that Thai authorities continue to authorize China to use Thai territory in support of the Pol Pot remnant clique. From their hideouts in Thailand, the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries launch sabotage activities into Kampuchea to obstruct the Kampuchean people's national reconstruction. Thai and Chinese advisers are training the Pol Pot guerrillas. They commit continuous armed provocations against Kampuchea. That is not all. Thai soldiers hold joint military exercises with American soldiers, which threaten the three Indochinese countries. U.S. warships are authorized to make port calls in Thailand in a show of strength, thus aggravating tension in Southeast Asia.

The acts of those people within the Thai ruling circles have raised questions among observers. In whose interest are they doing that? Is it in the interest of the Thai people? Certainly it is not. Those people may be thinking of an immediate gain from Beijing, but they have forgotten the tremendous danger to Thailand from Beijing expansionism. That danger is real, not only in Thailand, but also in all other ASEAN countries. The Maoist groups nurtured by Beijing are always carrying out subversive activities in these countries. Members in the Thai ruling circles are aware of it. In a recent article published in CHAT ATHIPATAI magazine, Commander of the 4th Army Region Lt Gen Han Linanon reasonably warned some members of the Thai ruling circles that they should not be trapped in the Chinese ploy and become enemies of Vietnam. MATICHON newspaper recently noted that Thailand should not serve as a puppet on the political board of a world power, meaning China. Thailand should not cause trouble for itself.

Contrary to the attitude adopted by those in the Thai ruling circles, which is not based on goodwill, the policy adopted by the three Indochinese countries is one of peace, friendship, and good-neighborliness. They sincerely wish to hold a dialogue with Thailand on problems of mutual concern. Yet, it takes two hands to clap. A number of those members of the Thai ruling circles called for all Vietnamese volunteer troops to be pulled out of Kampuchea, but at the same time they remain idle to China's threat against the three Indochinese countries. Vietnamese volunteer troops are in Kampuchea to assist the people in Kampuchea to safeguard their independence and freedom. They do not pose a threat to Thailand's security. The three Indochinese countries always welcome the efforts of the ASEAN countries, including Thailand, aimed at stopping the threat from China, which would, in turn, make it possible for the Vietnamese volunteer troops to pull out of Kampuchea. With a fair guarantee of such security, there will be no violation of others' sovereignty.

The policy adopted by those members of the Thai ruling circles, which is in keeping with China's opposition to the three Indochinese countries, contradicts the wishes and runs against the just interests of the Thai people. It constitutes a danger to the common interests of the nations in Southeast Asia, that is, to peace and stability. Such a policy only serves the interests of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism. It is fraught with unthinkable dangers. The experience of the past 4 years prove that a policy of confrontation against the three Indochinese countries only brings deadlock and failure. The only correct way is to hold a dialogue to solve the problems of common concern of both sides.

PRC'S WU XUEQIAN ENDS VISIT TO PAKISTAN

BK010342 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] According to foreign sources, on 29 July Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian ended his 5-day visit to Pakistan, the first leg of his current tour of two Asian countries which are directly involved in Beijing's schemes against the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples. From Pakistan, Wu Xueqian flew to Thailand.

Wu Xueqian has openly declared that the so-called Afghanistan question was the main topic thoroughly discussed in Pakistan. During his stay, Wu also inspected the bases of counterrevolutionary Afghan rebels at the Pakistani-Afghan border and harped on allegations aimed at distorting the situation in Afghanistan, opposing the Soviet Union, and inciting activities against the Afghan revolution.

Wu's visit, wrapped in the cloak of friendship and peace, is obviously designed to further the schemes of Beijing and the regional reactionary forces against the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples and to lay the groundwork for coordinated action toward this end at the forthcoming annual session of the UN General Assembly.

CHINESE CLAIM ON BORDER CROSSERS REFUTED

OW300504 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Report by unidentified QUAN DOI NHAN DAN correspondent: "They Were Not Ordinary Civilians"]

[Text] The Vietnamese Government, on the morning of 18 July, turned over to the Chinese side 13 Chinese captured while illegally encroaching on Vietnamese territory to carry out hostile activities. These 13 Chinese were escorted to the Huu Nghi [friendship] border station in the town of Dong Dang in Lang Son Province and arrived at the scheduled time. Their repatriations was witnessed by newsmen and television reporters from Vietnam, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Japan, the Netherlands and France.

The Chinese side, however, harped on the same line, claiming that these captured personnel were ordinary Chinese civilians abducted by armed Vietnamese agents when the latter slipped into Chinese territory. Were these captured Chinese really ordinary civilians? Foreign reporters on the scene clearly understood that a Chinese soldier named (Li Loye) was captured in Vietnam's Lang Son Province. He was from the Jiangxi team, under Unit No 6011, (Huluo) detachment. Unit No 6011 is under the Chinese Liberation Army's 40th intelligence office.

(Li Loye) confessed that the mission assigned him by his superiors was to slip into Vietnam to spy on Vietnamese army strength and deployment, as well as on overseas Chinese in Lang Son Province. He said that he was to gather information on the border defense units in Lang Son Province and their branches and locations, while marking their fire stations on a map. Another mission was to spy on overseas Chinese in Lang Son Province and coerce them into going back to China. These missions were assigned to him by (Chen Shiqing), political commissar of Unit No 6011, (Huluo) detachment.

Another Chinese national captured by Vietnam is (Huang Jianrong), who was born in 1963 at (Nahuang) production brigade under (Menglo) commune in Jinping County of Yunnan's Honghe Prefecture. He was the youngest of the 13 repatriated Chinese. He confessed that he was a member of the (Menso) police, and was instructed by the Jinping County Public Security Bureau on 31 March of 1981 to sneak into Vietnam to gather military information in Lai Chau's (Mon Chai) area. His team members were (He Yinxiang) and (Chen Lixin), both also Chinese public security men. In addition to speaking Chinese, (Huang Jianrong) speaks the Hani dialect. His mission was to instigate Chinese residents and people of Hani nationality in Lai Chau's (Mon Chai) area to stand up against the Vietnamese Government. He was captured on 20 April 1981, when he slipped into the (Mon Chai) area. He confessed that he took orders from Jinping County Public Security Bureau's leaders (Peng Chenlin) and (Wang Shuqun).

Vietnamese and foreign reporters on the scene of the repatriation at the Huu Nghi border station knew that another Chinese agent among the repatriates was named (Liang Wenxing), a native of Longzhou County, Guangxi, and squad leader of a border police detachment. His mother had earned her living in (Na Fac) County in Vietnam's Cao Bang Province, and he could speak a number of Vietnamese dialects and is familiar with the terrain in (Na Fac) and other places in Cao Bang Province. He was often instructed by the Chinese Public Security Department to carry thermos flasks, cotton cloth, flashlights and medical supplies to (Na Fac) in Cao Bang Province [words indistinct].

(Liang Wenxing) confessed that, from 1982 to early 1983, he crossed the border seven times and sneaked into the (Na Fac) County area to carry out sabotage. He was awarded 45 yuan renminbi each time he accomplished his mission. He admitted that leading members of the Longzhou County Public Security Bureau in Guangxi told him repeatedly that he should first try to win over Vietnamese youths before trying to influence Vietnam's rural militia leaders, countryside public security station chiefs, rural party committee secretaries and village government heads.

The main purpose of (Liang Wenxing's) smuggling the above-named commodities into Vietnam was to establish a good human relationship and connections and gather intelligence. The political purpose he wanted to pursue at all costs was to gain control of a number of Vietnamese, collect information and leave a favorable impression of China, while instigating infighting among the Vietnamese people. He was arrested by army men and civilians in the (Na Fac) area of Cao Bang Province on 13 January 1983, after crossing the border for the eighth time into Vietnam.

At a point about 200 meters from the border station, inside Vietnam, where they were turned over to the Chinese side, these 13 Chinese personnel expressed heartfelt thanks to the Vietnamese Government and people for the humane and lenient treatment given them during the period of their detention. On behalf of the 12 others and speaking for him, (Li Loye) told the Vietnamese and foreign reporters present that he, like the 12 others, was an agent dispatched by the Chinese Government to carry out clandestine activities in Vietnam and that he has committed unpardonable crimes against the Vietnamese Government and people. He was greatly moved by the humane policy of leniency of the Vietnamese Government and people and he expressed wholehearted thanks for this. He and 12 others would tell the Chinese people and the world of this lofty and humane policy.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONTROL COMMISSION MEETS

BK290654 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] The Control Commission of the party Central Committee recently held a meeting of chairmen and vice chairmen of the control committees of all provinces and municipalities and those party organizations directly subordinate to the party Central Committee.

The purpose of the meeting was to study and firmly grasp all the fundamental issues in the resolutions of the fifth party congress and the directives and resolutions of the party Central Committee on the party's control work and discipline, and to reach agreement on the duties, powers and operational methods of the control committees at all levels.

The meeting reviewed the work over the first 6 months of 1983 and discussed guidelines and tasks for the last 6 months aimed at unified action in order to create a new change in the operation of the entire sector, thus helping to ensure progress in party building work. The meeting was chaired by Comrade Tran Kien, secretary of the Party Central Committee and chairman of its control commission.

The meeting pointed out that the foremost task of the control committees at various levels in the days ahead is to support all party committee echelons and party organizations in work related to the implementation of the fourth party Central Committee plenum's resolution. The meeting also discussed specific guidelines and operational measures for the control work, so that it can actively contribute to ensuring unanimity in both thought and action and strengthening unity in the struggle to develop the party, while satisfactorily streamlining the organizational structure and operational apparatus and training and fostering control cadres, especially those at the district and grassroots levels.

NORTHERN ZONE MEETING GRAIN PROCUREMENT QUOTES

BK010236 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] While urgently combating drought and planting the 10th-month rice crop, northern localities have actively discharged their grain obligation to the state. To date all the north has fulfilled 98.34 percent of the general grain procurement quotas for this year's 5th-month spring crop. This figure includes 233,210 metric tons of grain obtained through nonobligatory purchases.

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN ISSUES STATEMENT ON NEW CALEDONIA

BK310928 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Australia's foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has said that recent talks in Paris on the future of New Caledonia had reflected important gains for the Melanesian people.

Mr Hayden said the outcome of the talks called by the French minister for overseas territories, Mr George Lemoine, had yet to be fully evaluated. He said the talks had recognized the colonial situation of New Caledonia and reflected the legitimacy of the claims of the Kanak people to independence.

Mr Hayden said in a statement issued in the Australian national capital, Canberra, that talks had served to underline the determination of the French Government to promote the process of dialogue on the territory's future. The foreign minister said that the Australian Government was fully aware from recent talks, including those with French Government ministers, of the complexity of the situation the Socialist government of President Mitterand had inherited in New Caledonia.

He said the Australian Government supported independence in New Caledonia, but the process would have to take into account the wishes of those living in the territory.

MINISTER ON HELPING SRI LANKANS TO MIGRATE

BK291151 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] The federal government has announced it will give special help to Sri Lankans wanting to migrate to or extend their stay in Australia.

The minister for immigration and ethnic affairs, Mr West, has issued special instructions to his department as intercommunal tensions continue in Sri Lanka.

Mr West said his department would speed the processing of applications by people in Australia wanting to sponsor immigrants from Sri Lanka. In addition, applications by Sri Lankans who are already in Australia as visitors or temporary residents to extend their visas to September, would receive favorable consideration.

FIJIFIJI LIFTS BAN ON ENTRY OF NUCLEAR-POWERED SHIPS

BK291211 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1100 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Fiji's Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara has announced a major change of policy which will in future allow nuclear-powered ships and vessels carrying nuclear weapons to enter Fiji waters and call into Fiji ports.

The decision was taken at a meeting of the government cabinet and all relevant government authorities have been directed to prepare new regulations to control the visit of such ships. Entry will have to be applied for on an individual basis.

Fiji banned the entry of nuclear-powered ships and those carrying nuclear weapons in 1980, but Ratu Mara said the change in policy was in line with international law, particularly the Law of the Sea Convention and Fiji's Marine Spaces Law. He said it also took into account a number of important political and economic considerations and the question of national defense and security.

NEW ZEALAND

INDONESIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER MOKHTAR VISITS

BK300935 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has been in New Zealand since yesterday for a 5-day visit. Besides holding talks with Prime Minister Robert Muldoon and Foreign Minister Warren Cooper, Foreign Minister Mokhtar will also visit the (Bayahatu) geothermal project, a factory in (Waisara), and a synthetic fuel plant in (Masebu).

During his South Pacific tour, Foreign Minister Mokhtar will also visit Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea. He had visited Solomon Islands, Fiji, and West Samoa to gain more support for the East Timor issue, should it be taken up again at the UN General Assembly.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

SOMARE'S GOVERNMENT FACES CONFIDENCE VOTE

BK291003 Hong Kong AFP in English 0901 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Port Moresby, July 29 (AFP) -- Papua New Guinea [PNG] Prime Minister Michael Somare and his year-old government could face a challenging confidence vote in the parliamentary session starting here on Monday, observers said today.

The challenge was expected to come from former Deputy Prime Minister Iambakey Okuk, newly backed in Parliament after a by-election. Mr Okuk, architect of a March 1980 vote that ousted Mr Somare's previous government, needs to pick up 17 votes in the 109-member House to topple Somare, who led PNG to independence from Australia in 1975. Mr Somare and his Pangu Party swept back to power at national elections in June last year -- and one of the casualties then was Mr Okuk, who lost his highlands seat of Chimbu to Pangu newcomer John Nilkare, now in Somare's cabinet.

Both sides were confident this week of the outcome of any challenge, which under parliamentary rules can come only after the House is giving a week's notice of the vote. Mr Somare said yesterday he was sure of mustering 60 votes in Parliament, the same number that swept him to power last year. "We are solid, we are strong and we will be strong all the time," he said.

Mr Okuk's party chiefs take a different view. National Party President Michael Mel, also a highlander, said Mr Somare was "in for a few surprises."

Opposition parties are expected to meet early next week to decide who should lead them. Mr Okuk wants the job, the post he held when Somare was toppled in 1980.

But Mr Okuk himself could face new difficulties: The defeated Pangu candidate in his new seat has lodged a court challenge, claiming Okuk is not residentially qualified to represent a seat outside his home province.

MORE ON AUSTRALIAN GROUP'S EAST TIMOR VISIT

Views of Assembly Chairman

BK291313 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1006 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Dili, July 29 (ANTARA/OANA) -- Chairman of the East Timor Provincial Legislative Assembly Jose Valente has expressed the hope the visit by the Australian parliamentary mission (to East Timor) will change the negative view among members of the Australian Labour Party (ALP) towards the integration of the territory into the Republic of Indonesia.

Valente said those belonging to the so-called Fretilin Freedom Movement and are raising their voice abroad so loudly have actually [words indistinct] followers and are not enjoying any support here.

Valente made the statement after he witnessed an exchange of souvenirs between East Timor Governor Carascalao and Bill Morrison, the leader of the Australian parliamentary mission Thursday evening. The Australian legislators have now an opportunity to see for themselves the development in various fields such as agriculture, education, health and communications which are truly beneficial the people of East Timor, he added.

A friendly atmosphere was prevailing at the get-together during which the guests were treated to local songs and dances performed by local youth.

Guerrillas Meet With Delegation

BK301430 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] The leader of an Australian parliamentary delegation, at present visiting Indonesia, has had a chance meeting with guerrillas of the Fretilin movement, which is fighting for independence in East Timor. The meeting took place at the roadside near a coastal village called (Soba) in East Timor. The four armed guerrillas signalled a convoy of jeeps carrying the delegation and the leader, Mr Bill Morrison, and ordered his vehicle to stop. Besides Mr Morrison, a number of Australian and Indonesian Government officials were present at the meeting which lasted about half an hour. A Radio Australia correspondent, John Lombard, was also present. Our correspondent says the guerrillas asked for a meeting with the Australian delegation and also gave Mr Morrison a letter. Lombard says Mr Morrison asked if the Indonesian governor of East Timor, Mr Carascalao, could accompany the delegation if a meeting was held with the guerrillas. Our correspondent says Mr Morrison flew to the East Timor capital of Dili today to discuss the meeting with the governor. Later, the delegation continued its tour of East Timor which was incorporated into Indonesia in 1976.

Morrison Speaks to Press

BK310759 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] The leader of an Australian parliamentary delegation touring East Timor has said there is no need for emergency food aid in the areas it has visited. Speaking to reporters in Los Palos, the leader of the Australian mission, Mr Bill Morrison, said he did not think the visits to five districts in the former Portuguese colony annexed by Indonesia in 1976 had been stage-managed. He said the delegation had been allowed to go anywhere it liked and speak to anyone the members wished. Mr Morrison added that the Australian delegation saw no signs of intensive security efforts in the districts it has visited.

MURTOPO REMARKS ON ARMY'S ANTICRIME ROLE SCORED

BK290929 Hong Kong AFP in English 0850 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Jakarta, July 29 (AFP) -- The director of Indonesia's top human rights body called today for an explanation by the armed forces of an official's implicit admission that the armed forces were behind the killing of hundreds of suspected criminals here.

The situation has created "utter confusion," Legal Aid Institute Director Abdurrahman Saleh told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. He was referring to Lieutenant General Ali Murtopo's comment Wednesday that the mysterious killings were "justifiable" and "in line with the duties of the armed forces." Lieut. Gen. Murtopo, vice chairman of the Supreme Advisory Council (DPA), was information minister and one of President Suwarto's closest advisors until March. Mr. Saleh said: "In what capacity did retired Lieut. Gen. Ali Murtopo speak? As a vice-chairman of the DPA? Or as a former member of the armed forces or as a private person?" "It is wrong to say that these are the duties of the armed forces," he continued, adding that their duties were to protect laws and the Constitution. Actions outside the law are equivalent to undermining the constitutional state, the lawyer said. If a top official promotes such actions, it is equal to inviting the people to take the law into their own hands, he said.

It is believed that the statement has upset the armed forces. A military source said that the former information minister, who has lost much influence in the last months while in a less powerful honorary position, made the comment in a bid to discredit the armed forces.

Although military and police officials have denied any involvement in the mysterious killings, speculations that the armed forces were behind the murders remain strong.

The anti-crime operations started in Yogyakarta, Central Java, at the beginning of April. More than 100 Galis, members of wild bands, were shot dead by the armed forces and the police in joint operations "as they tried to escape" arrest, police said.

The operation then spread to other areas. One month later, mysterious gunmen struck in Jakarta after Lieutenant General Yogie Memet, the regional commander for Java said the Yogyakarta method would be applied to all of Indonesia. A newspaper recently said 553 people had been killed by mysterious gunmen on the islands of Java and Sumatra. The armed forces gave no immediate official reaction.

ISLAMIC MILITANT JAILED FOR ANTISTATE ACTIVITIES

BK291341 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0850 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Medan, July 29 (ANTARA/OANA) -- Abdul Mafead Faedah Harahap, aged 37, claiming himself to be assistant-V [as received] of the self-styled Territorial War Command (KPW) was sentenced Thursday to six years in jail having been found guilty of attempting to topple the legitimate government and to replace the state ideology of Pancasila with alien ideologies.

Reading his verdict, Presiding Judge James Pardede of the Medan State Court said that the defendant proved to have been involved in complicity with his fellow travellers such as Gaus Taufik, Timbar Zubil and Abdul Amin, whose cases had been brought to court separately in 1972 and 1979 charged with attempt to topple the legitimate government or to undermine the authority of the state.

The presiding judge said that the defendant's accomplices proved to have destroyed public utility buildings such as the Methodist Church, the Budi Murni School and the Apollo Bar in Medan in 1976 by using handgrenades.

Besides, he added, the defendant had held a clandestine meeting at his house with leaders of the North Sumatra Darul Islam/Tentara Islam Indonesia [DI/TII] (Islamic Indonesian Army), during which other DI/TII leaders such as Rivai Ahmad from Lampung; Badab from Palembang; Ali At from Jakarta; and Aceng from Bandung also attended, the presiding judge said.

By his own initiative the defendant formed a coordinating Board of Islamic Propagation for the Youth (Bakordaris) aiming at recruiting fellow travellers, for which he assumed the position as assistant-V to the Territorial War Command. Earlier Public Prosecutor Zulkarnae Firdaus had demanded an imprisonment of 15 years for the defendant minus the time he spent in detention. Associate judges during the court proceeding were Panut Lafisah and Ismail Sebayang.

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE TRANSFER BEGINS 30 JULY

OW292348 Hong Kong AFP in English 2322 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Jakarta, July 29 (AFP) -- All communication in Indonesia will be minimised early tomorrow when operations begin to transfer communication from the old satellite Palapa A-1 to the new generation Palapa B-1 launched last June 18 by the American Challenger space shuttle. [words indistinct] which all the 122 land stations in Indonesia will reposition their antennas is estimated to take nine hours.

Not all stations however need nine hours to reposition their antennas, as repositioning depends on the angle of the land stations position in relation to the satellite. The further west the land station is situated the longer it takes to reposition the antennas. Some problems had to be faced at the main station in Cibinong south of Jakarta as many of the antennas masts had become so rusty that they would be difficult to operate.

The transfer of operations does not mean that all subscribers will start using the new satellite immediately. Other regional subscribers, the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, and Singapore, and also the Indonesian Departments of Defense and Security will at this stage not be affected by the transfers as they are tuned into Palapa A-2 satellite. They will be transferred to Palapa B-2 towards the end of January next year.

Exact figures of the cost of Palapa B-1 and B-2 have so far not been announced, but they are likely to be higher than the 1975 price for Palapa A, which cost 57 million U.S. dollars. The launching costs alone of Palapa B-1 which has 24 transponders versus Palapa A-1's 12, was 11,619,858 U.S. dollars.

Palapa-B in Position

BK301555 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] The position at 108 degrees east longitude above Pontianak City in West Kalimantan, where the Palapa-B satellite is positioned, is the Indonesian spot in outer space. All future generations of Palapa satellites will be positioned there. Today the direction of all antennae of the satellite ground stations throughout Indonesia was simultaneously changed from 85 degrees to 108 degrees east longitude. According to (Bukhari), head of the Medan major satellite ground station, during the reposition of the antennae throughout Indonesia, all kinds of communications using the Palapa satellite were completely stopped.

BORDER NOTES WITH PAPUA NEW GUINEA SIGNED

BK301255 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1034 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Jakarta, July 30 (ANTARA/OANA) -- Indonesian and Papua New Guinea (PNG) initialled the text of the joint directives and guidelines and a memorandum of understanding establish [as received] a joint technical sub-committee on border communications in Port Moresby last July 27.

The initialing took place at the end of the second session of the joint border committee between delegations [as received] of PNG and that of the Republic of Indonesia held from the 21st till 27th of July.

Signing for Indonesia was Sudarmono, secretary general of the Department of Foreign Affairs, who led the Indonesian delegation and Paulias N. Matane, secretary for foreign affairs and trade of PNG.

A joint press release issued at the end of the meeting described the discussions as having been held in a "frank and cordial atmosphere."

The meeting discussed joint directives and guidelines for the implementation of the special arrangements on traditional and customary border crossings, repatriation, and deportation.

It also formalized procedures, border development, and the review of the basic agreement.

In addition, discussions took place on procedures for the closing of the road crossings into PNG.

Other items discussed, according to the release, were survey and demarcation of the international boundary and border communications services.

Matane, as chairman of the meeting, in his opening statement, extended a very warm welcome to the members of the Indonesian delegation.

In reply, the chief Indonesia delegate, Sudarmono, expressed his confidence that the meeting would be fruitful and successful.

NO DAMAGE, CASUALTIES REPORTED IN JAKARTA TREMOR

BK300734 Hong Hong AFP in English 0726 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Jakarta, July 30 (AFP) -- An earth tremor registering 5.3 on the Richter scale shook Jakarta last night at 1825 local time (1125 GMT).

The Meteorological and Geophysical Institute reported that the tremor's epicenter was located about 240 km (150 miles) southwest of the capital.

The tremor was mainly felt in Jakarta's central area, particularly in high rise buildings, but no damage or casualties were reported.

MRS MARCOS SIGNS COOPERATION PACT WITH JAPANESE FIRM

OW301436 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] The Ministry of Human Settlements and the Kajima Corporation of Japan have agreed to undertake a joint construction venture. The agreement was signed by the first lady and (Shuichi Kajima), vice chairman of the Kajima Corporation at Malacanang. Mrs Marcos said they will pool their efforts and resources for the development of new communities in Metro Manila. They also agreed to have their architects, engineers, and contractors work together on the development of the (Junsod-Nancilanan) area. Kajima Corporation, one of the biggest construction companies in the world, will help in master planning, infrastructure, work, financing, and technology transfer.

MARCOS REVIEWS GENERAL MILITARY POLICY

HK312358 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] President Marcos yesterday reviewed general military policy during a meeting with top defense and military officials at Malacanang. The president also took up with the officials implementation of the provisions of the updated military facilities agreement with the United States. During the discussions, the president spelled out the guidelines in the relations between the civilian officials and the military officers involved in the security and defense. He said that although the defense minister is not part of the channel of command, he is the president's alter ego, and, as such, exercises the powers delegated to him in accordance with the Constitution. On the other hand, he said, the chief of staff is the president's link with the Armed Forces of the Philippines and thus issues orders through him to all military commanders in accordance with the principle of unity of command.

MARCOS URGES CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT IN LAW, ORDER

HK010812 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] President Marcos today called for greater involvement of the citizenry in enhancing public order and national security. This is the most powerful deterrent to lawlessness and the most important foundation for socioeconomic stability. The president sounded the call during the joint anniversary celebration of the Philippine Constabulary and the Integrated National Police this morning. Mr Marcos said that all efforts toward enhancing public order and national security would not amount to much unless they are matched by the greater involvement of the citizenry.

PHILIPPINES DEBT SERVICING PROBLEM TO WORSEN

HK010111 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Jul 83 p 16

[Text] The country's debt-service burden will probably get worse next year, although the government is expecting that it will still be "manageable" and consistent with its self-imposed debt-service ceiling of 20 percent.

According to the President Marcos' budget message for 1984, "the increase in debt service payments is primarily due to higher interest costs, the depreciation of the exchange rate, and the start of repayments of 19 external loans contracted between 1975 and 1978." Although the movements in foreign interest rates have been consistent, Central Bank [CB] officials have expressed concern over the uncertain foreign interest rate movements since, according to Central Bank estimates, a change of 1 percent in London interbank offered rate (LIBOR) means a gain or loss of \$94 million in the country's balance-of-payments deficit.

No details on the 19 loans contracted between 1975 and 1978, were given in the president's message, but Central Bank records indicate that roughly \$2.4 billion in long-term loans were incurred by the government during the period. The country's total fixed-term debt as of March 1983 stood at \$13.5 billion, with government borrowings accounting for \$7.994 billion or 59.1 percent of the total.

The larger debt-service payments for next year has pushed up the government's budget for debt service payments for next year, which will amount to P11.7 billion, P3.3 billion higher than this year's level. About P3.1 billion of the increase will be for additional foreign debt service while P0.2 billion will be for domestic creditors, according to the president's budget message. Of the total debt service program for 1984, P5 billion is allocated for domestic creditors while P6.7 billion will go to foreign creditors.

While the president's budget message claimed that the country will still maintain its self-imposed 20 percent debt-service ceiling, the president's disclosure of an increase in debt-service payments, because of the start of loans incurred from 1975-1978, would indicate that the country's debt-service ratio most likely would hit the 20 percent level as it did in 1974 and 1973.

Close to limit: Central Bank Governor Jaime C. Laya in a press briefing last Friday had already noted that the estimated 19.6 percent debt service ratio for this year is "already very close to the limit."

Under the Central Bank's formula, the debt service ratio is defined as the ratio of total annual amortization and interest payments on total fixed-term debt to gross foreign exchange receipts in the immediately preceding year. The receipts is mainly made up of receipts from exports, and includes those from non-merchandise trade, transfers, proceeds of foreign loans, receipts from direct investments and short-term capital inflows.

Receipts from exports however are not expected to substantially improve this year, with preliminary CB estimates already showing a first semester current account deficit of \$1.2 billion. Export earnings, the CB estimates indicated, dropped slightly to around \$2.5 billion for this year's first semester compared to the first semester 1982 amount of \$2.7 billion.

Despite an increase of around \$100 million in workers' remittances for this semester as against the 1982's first semester remittances, a dramatic improvement in workers' remittances is not expected due to a general slowdown in Middle East projects. On the other hand, another component of foreign exchange receipts -- foreign investments -- is also unlikely to show a big jump this year despite government pronouncements to the contrary.

Decline: Already, the 1982 figures of the Central Bank indicate that actual foreign investments last year showed a decline. Although total committed foreign investments amounted to \$355.97 million, as against the \$395.76 million in 1981, foreign investment in the form of cash and machinery amounted to only \$146.99 million in 1982, as against the \$246.13 million in cash and machinery investments for 1981.

The \$355.97 million figure in foreign investments last year was actually pushed up by \$43.95 million in unremitted dividends and profits, \$41.16 million in foreign loans converted to equity, and a \$123.87 million in capitalized oil exploration expenses and technical fees.

CB Governor Laya himself in his first quarter reported that the decline in foreign investments was "mainly due to increased outward remittances of foreign partners in Philippine oil exploration and lower inflows partly reflecting the uncertainty about business recovery."

Massive new loans from private foreign banks to beef up foreign exchange receipts will also no longer be likely. R.O. Young, manager of the Chartered Bank local branch, recently reported that "sourcing banks, mainly the large international banks, are reaching the limits of funds they are prepared to lend to the Philippines."

"In other words," he claimed, "they are reaching or have reached the country limit as far as the Philippines is concerned."

DEVELOPMENTS IN PIMENTEL ARREST ISSUE

HK300017 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] President Marcos yesterday clarified yesterday matters regarding the release of Cagayan de Oro City Mayor Aquilino Pimentel Jr. He said the presidential commitment order [PCO] for Pimentel's arrest was not lifted but merely amended, to allow his release from military custody. The move placed him in house arrest. The president made the clarification in a wire to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. FEBC's Al Dovar has more details of this:

[Begin recording] The original PCO was merely amended so as to place Pimentel instead under house arrest, at the request of Jaime Cardinal Sin, but on condition that he shall not act in any manner prejudicial to peace and order and to the dignity and stability of the state. The president's directive states that if Pimentel leaves his house or plots or conspires [words indistinct] in contempt of court or commits an act political in nature. He shall be considered to have violated the amended order placing him under house arrest, and shall be returned to detention in the custody of the military, under the unconditional terms of the original PCO. [end recording]

Meanwhile the Ministry of Local Government warned Mayor Pimentel against resuming his duties as mayor. The ministry wired Pimentel that the presidential commitment order for his arrest has not been lifted, as erroneously reported, but merely amended, placing him under house arrest. The wire, from Local Government Minister Jose Rono, advised Pimentel to desist from taking over the mayor's office and allowing a vice mayor to continue as acting mayor.

In another development, the office of the armed forces chief of staff denied the report that Pimentel was rearrested by the military. The armed forces chief of staff office said Pimentel was merely served a warrant of arrest [word indistinct], but not rearrested.

TOP COMMUNIST LEADER CAPTURED IN NEGROS ORIENTAL

OW282317 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] The communist expansion drive in Negros Oriental suffered a blow with the capture of a top communist leader. Reports from Dumaguete City, capital of Negros Oriental, said (Joel Martillonis) alias Commander (Nito), was captured after he was wounded in a shootout with a police patrol last week. His two aides were also captured by agents of the Santa Catalina Integrated National Police. [Name indistinct] said Commander (Nito) was in charge of the recruitment and expansion program of the Communist Party of the Philippines in Negros Oriental. Seized from him were three firearms, several assorted bullets and 400 pesos in cash.

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